APPENDIX B.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET DISCUSSION.

18th, 20th and 21st June 1921.

1. MR. ABBAS KHAN.—

The Members of this Assembly are thankful to Government for showing a surplus of Rs. 70,000 in the Budget. Some retrenchments have no doubt been effected, but in our opinion, there is still room for further retrenchment.

The pay of the Dewan and the Members of Council should be fixed by statute so that it may not vary according to circumstances. The Dewan may be given a salary of Rs. 4,000 and the Members of Council, Rs. 1,800 each. The pay which is at present being given to Heads of Departments is too high. It would be sufficient if it is fixed at Rs. 1,200. A higher salary might be justifiable in the case of Europeans but not in the case of Indians. Salaries of and above the grade of Rs. 500 may be reduced proportionately. Provincial officers may be given Rs. 1,200 and Deputy Commissioners and Secretaries to Government Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000. The Chief Judge of the Chief Court may be given Rs. 2,000 and the other Judges Rs. 1,500.

The several kinds of allowances given to officers getting high pay should be stopped. This may result in a saving of about 2 or 3 lakhs. Allowances may be justified in the case of officers getting Rs. 300 or less. But we cannot understand why allowances should be given to officers getting Rs. 1,000 or more.

If capable retired officers are appointed as Executive Councillors on an honorary basis, a fairly good amount can be saved. These officers may be given an honorarium, if necessary.

In the Secretariat, the posts of two Assistant Secretaries may be abolished. There is scope for this and the question also seems to be engaging the attention of Government. There are in this office about 400 peons and including the peons of the Comptroller's Office, this number comes to about 600. Out of these, a good number of peons are working in the houses of the officers doing private work. It should be possible to reduce the number of peons by at least 50 per cent.

Formerly, the office of Revenue Commissioner was not in existence at all. Yet, the revenue administration of the State was going on quite as smoothly as now and in an efficient manner. There is no need for an intermediary between the Deputy Commissioners and Government. The post of Revenue Commissioner may conveniently be done away with. When I discussed this point in the Finance Committee, it was argued that the Revenue Rules may have to be changed and that there would be difficulty in the matter of the hearing of Revenue Appeals, etc., if the suggestion was accepted. Having to change rules should not be an excuse for not effecting suitable changes when necessary and beneficial. The Member of Council in charge of the Revenue portfolio can very well attend to first appeals; and second appeals can be heard by two Members of Council. If necessary, the powers of the Deputy Commissioners may be enhanced.

In the Forest Department, there is an officer in charge of Game Preserves getting a salary of about Rs. 700. As this post is unnecessary, it should be done away with. The question was discussed in the Finance Committee. Early orders of Government were promised in this matter, but no orders have been passed so far. The case of the Forest Economist is quite similar to this.

Whereas the whole State has been divided into eight revenue districts, there are twelve forest divisions. And a special division for Iron Works has been created

at Bhadravati. I think this may be made a permanent division and a division formed for each district. Thus three divisions might be abolished. Shimoga, Tarikere and Benkipur are places near to each other, but there is a separate Forest Officer in each of these places while a single officer would be enough for all. In the Mysore District, there are two officers while one can conveniently manage the work. The Conservator of Forests says that there is work for both and that, since revenue also has increased, we can afford to have two officers. But as a matter of fact, more timber was being collected formerly than at present. And whatever increase there may be in revenue is due solely to the increase in prices. There are 28 Forest Officers, of whom 8 places may be conveniently abolished and the remaining distributed as follows:—

2 officers for sandal valuation,
3 officers for survey work,
1 officer to be in charge of the Forest School,
1 officer for the Bhadravati Division,
8 officers for the 8 districts, and
4 or 5 extra hands for any contingency.

In the Mines and Explosives Department, there is one Inspector on a pay of Rs. 1,200 and a Junior Inspector on Rs. 800. There is also an Assistant Inspector on Rs. 450 and a Junior Assistant on Rs. 250. Out of these, two posts, which are not yet filled up, should be abolished. In the Geological Department, there are six offices out of which only four may be retained and the other two abolished.

The commuted value of pensions during the last year was Rs. 2,19,000. If commutation continues at this rate, there will hardly remain any money in our treasuries. Therefore it is necessary that any provision for commutation should be altogether withdrawn. The tendency of most of the retired officers and especially those that come from foreign places is to get their pension commuted and run back to their places. The principle too is not quite a sound one.

In the Chief Court, the Deputy Registrar's place seems to be unnecessary The pay of the Government Advocate was originally Rs. 500. It has now come up to Rs. 700. Now that the Government Advocate has resigned, the officer to be appointed may be given only Rs. 500 and this salary fixed for all time.

It is quite possible for one and the same officer to do the work of both the Senior Surgeon and the Sanitary Commissioner. There was already a suggestion to this effect and the matter requires consideration. There is one Health Officer in every district though unfortunately he has neither establishment, nor funds, nor even powers, and very little work can be expected from these officers. If I may take the liberty of submitting the real state of affairs, these officers, if they have to go out, will always be on the look out for a chance and join the Police Superintendent's party when they go out. A separate Sanitary officer seems necessary for the Kolar Gold Fields and for the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities. In other places, the posts may be abolished and their work entrusted to District Medical Officers, as in the past. Some time back, there was only one Specialist in the Public Health Institute, but now there are two. We find on enquiry that there is not enough work for these two officers; one may be conveniently abolished. Another Specialist may be taken only when the rules in regard to adulteration of food staffs which are being framed come into operation. We may have only one officer for the present and if he cannot cope with the work, we might appoint a second. Since the Regulation applies only to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, these Specialists may be maintained by the Municipalities.

In the Public Works Department, there are two Superintending Engineers. It has often been represented that one of these posts might be abolished. But Government have not passed orders in the matter till now. Once when this point was suggested, the Chief Engineer said that the posts were very necessary. But how many irregularities, we ask, have been discovered and prevented and what, in general, has been the result of this supervision so far? Now a third Superintending Engineer has been added to the list. It is quite possible for the Executive Engineers and the Chief Engineer to manage the work without the help of these Superintending Engineers.

In the Secretariat, no highly paid Secretary is needed for the Economic Department. Though the Secretary is now absent in England, the work is get-

ting on satisfactorily and so there does not seem to be any necessity for this officer.

Government have recently passed orders on the Educational Memorandum and we are grateful to them for it. But for carrying out their orders, we have not got sufficient funds. A sum of about 5 lakhs has been allotted from the Local Funds, but this goes mostly towards increasing the pay of teachers and encouraging industrial education. More than anything else, we want A.-V. Schools urgently and in many more places. At present, owing to want of schools, many students who are likely to study English are keeping quiet. So I think the 5 lakhs referred to should be utilized for opening A.-V. Schools and if anything remains over, it may be used for increasing the pay of teachers and encouraging industrial education. If it is not possible to increase the number of A.-V. Schools as contemplated in the Memorandum, at least a hundred schools should be opened this year.

Every year, a sum of about one lakh of rupees is being spent on account of foreign scholarships. In the budget, a sum of Rs. 85,000 has been set apart for the purpose. I would suggest the grant of loan scholarships only; as the men who go to foreign countries, apart from deriving the benefits of special training, earn very much higher salaries than before and can therefore easily repay the loan.

Government have recently ordered the levy of an education cess. This is a necessary levy and people will gladly pay it. Because a perusal of the Education Memorandum will show that, for primary education alone, a sum of about 50 lakhs is required. But the order says that, whereas in the mofussil the rate will be one anna in the rupee, in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, it will be two annas. Already, owing to various causes, the tax-payers in the cities have been hit hard; they are paying house-rent, water-rate, light tax, conservancy tax, profession tax, and income tax, and if to this is added the education cess also and that too at an enhanced rate of 2 annas in the rupee, it will be a real hardship. We therefore earnestly pray for the levy of a uniform rate of one anna in the rupee both in the cities as well as in the mofussil.

The Home Industries classes at Bangalore have done no good work till now. They are practically of no use to the poor. I inspected the classes along with an Assistant Commissioner two years ago and reported to Government the fact that the money spent on this account is a mere waste and that, if ever anybody is benefited, it is only the children of the rich. For the last two years, we have been praying for the abolition of these classes. These classes should be closed at once. And for the school, a rent of Rs. 70 is being given, but it must be remembered that the owner also is residing in the same house. We have jointly reported in the matter but Government do not seem to have passed orders thereon.

In the Government Commercial School at Bangalore, a Vernacular Section has been opened in which there is a Hindustani Munshi, a Munshi for Gujarati; another for Telugu, a fourth for Tamil, and yet another or two for Kannada, with the result that hundreds of rupees are being wasted though there are not more than four or five students in each class. The Vernacular Section may be altogether abolished with provision for only Gujarati since other vernaculars can as well be learnt in other schools.

In the Agricultural Department, there are three officers in the Directorate and two Assistant Chemists. Out of these, one or two posts may be abolished.

Coming to the Industries and Commerce Department, the loss in working the Government Central Industrial Workshop during the past three years amounts to Rs. 70,000. From enquiries made as to the state of things there, it will not be a surprise if this will go up to a lakh or two in future years. If such a procedure is deemed necessary, the Workshop may be worked by an expert and run on commercial lines. It is learnt that a sum of 8 lakhs has been lent by Government as loans to industrial concerns, but how far these loans have been recovered is a matter which is not known to us. We are told that there are too many outstandings and that recoveries up till now amount to no more than 3 lakhs. If I am permitted, I shall quote only one instance in which for the purchase of machinery, a loan of Rs. 5,000 was given; due to the rise in exchange, an extra sum of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned; then there was an application for a loan to enable the erection of a building; another Rs. 5,000 were sanctioned; this was followed by an application

for working capital, I opposed this in the Committee; the official element being in the majority, votes were given in favour of sanctioning the loan. I only beg to submit that a strict scrutiny must be made before loans are granted and they should be given only in deserving cases; and at the same time, they should be recovered promptly. On principle, the Director and Deputy Director should not be allowed to vote upon questions of loan, as otherwise the officials will carry the day. Also, the loans that have been given till now must be examined and all possible arrears may be recovered, the irrecoverable items being written off now alone. The question whether there is any need for such a large number of officers in the department, *viz.*, 22, deserves to be thoroughly examined.

The post of Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies appears unnecessary as there is an Office Manager getting Rs. 100 and also two Assistant Registrars.

In the Electrical Department, there has been a defalcation of about one lakh of rupees within a period of ten months. We are not in a position to understand how this could have occurred in spite of there having been several responsible officers. Government should carefully investigate the matter and recover the sum by withholding the pay of the persons responsible for the default.

Recently, the cost of electric power has been increased by 60 per cent without either the consumer's knowledge or consultation. We were given to understand that the rates originally fixed would not be subject to alteration but remain permanent. Thousands of people who would not otherwise have taken light connection have on this understanding done so. As a large sum of money has already been spent by the people on account of installation, it is unjust that people who were given connection years ago should be made to pay at the higher rates now. It is but fair that the old rates should be applicable in the case of persons who took connection before the new rules came into force and the new rates in the case of persons who take connection in future. As electricity is produced in our State and as crores of our money have been spent on it, we are justified in enjoying the privilege at cheap rates if at all they are cheap. If this were an industrial concern by which we were profiting, then we would have been glad to pay. Increased charges are not justifiable in the case of *bona fide* consumers.

From the beginning, we were not in favour of the levy of Income-tax. We objected, we prayed, we appealed. But Government carried the day and the Regulation was passed. In regard to difficulties such as keeping accounts, there were deputations to the Dewan in the Bangalore and Mysore cities as also elsewhere. A promise was given to us that during the first year our accounts as submitted would be accepted. But in the exercise of their functions, the subordinate officers of the department are neither considerate nor cautious; on the other hand, there are specific instances of irregularity on their part and arbitrary action on the part of the higher officers of the department. There are also cases in which undue advantage of their position has been taken by certain officials. Appeals are not sympathetically heard. In this connection, I may refer to the case of one Khader Pasha Saheb of Kannambody who is doing iron business in Bangalore. The appeal preferred by him in connection with the levy of Income-tax was not heard by the Commissioner of Income-tax but simply referred to the Special Officer against whose decision the appeal was made and who insisted on stamped receipts for all kinds of payments, including disbursements to clerks, etc., being produced. And because these could not be submitted, the accounts were not passed. This is only one of the very many grievances which the people are experiencing. In Mysore, some dissatisfaction has been caused by an official of the department just three days back. A certain merchant had to pay tax on an estimated income of Rs. 8,000. A notice was served on him. The merchant refused to pay, some wrong name having been entered on the notice. Correct addressing was demanded. The only result of the refusal was that the merchant had to pay tax not on Rs. 8,000 but on Rs. 40,000. If this is the state of affairs, how far, we ask, will the Income-tax Regulation help the people? It is therefore necessary that the whole question should be considered and suitable arrangements made for working out the Regulation in a manner so as to avoid cause for any serious complaints.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The possibilities of curtailment in expenditure explained by Mr. Abbas Khan have been noted. As pointed out in the

Dewan's Opening Address, all possible retrenchments have been effected, but the question will be thoroughly examined next year and whatever is possible will be done. It may not be possible in all cases to cut down salaries as the standard of efficiency should be maintained; if the standard of honesty should be high, salaries also will have to be high.

The Home Industries classes have been ordered to be closed. A similar step has been recommended to be taken in regard to the Vernacular Section of the Commercial School at Bangalore.

In regard to the grant of loans for industrial purposes, Government are taking care to see that, as far as possible, loans are sanctioned only in promising cases.

DEWAN.—The Officer in charge of Game Preserves is due to retire soon and the question of discontinuance of the post will be considered after his retirement. There is no provision, however, in the budget for 1921-22 for any such office. The post of Forest Economist has also been ordered to be abolished.

Government are unable to accept the view that local officers should be given lower salaries than what officers from outside get, since this would virtually penalise our men who have also large families to maintain and children to educate and have other expenses to incur. Our officers, on the other hand, have been asking for increase of pay (though nothing has been done to them yet) and pointing out to Government the great disparity that exists between salaries here and those in the neighbouring Provinces of British India. And what with the representations of the Non-Gazetted officers and what with the claims of the higher officers, the solution of the question of pay has been rendered very difficult; the suggestion too is not likely to evince sympathy even from the employees all of whom seem to be discontented.

The practice of sanctioning commutation of pensions has been suspended for the present and the question of total prohibition will receive consideration.

Attempts are being made to recover the loans granted for industrial purposes and a sum of 3 lakhs of rupees has already been recovered.

With regard to the increased charges on electric power, I may point out that the rates now fixed are less than those prevailing in other places.

2. MR. B. N. VIJAYA DEVA.--

At the outset, I beg leave to offer to you the thanks of the Assembly for having taking so much trouble in order to present a surplus budget even though only last year we had a deficit budget. This is a feature that must give satisfaction to all of us. We are also thankful to you, Sir, and to the Financial Secretary, for a new departure that is observable in the address you read to us yesterday. I say this, because financial statements are not easily understood by lay men. But in this year's address, you have been pleased to give us a clear idea of the revenue and expenditure and also the retrenchments that have been effected in each of the Government departments. This is a very welcome departure and our prayer is that this should be the special feature of all your addresses in this House in future years so as to secure the confidence of the people even in a greater measure than till now.

Coming to the Budget itself, I agree with Mr. Abbas Khan in all the points referred to by him but beg to differ from him with reference to one point, *i.e.*, reduction in the salaries of the Dewan and the Members of Council; this is not a desirable change; nor would the savings that might result thereby be appreciable. What is really wanted is a detailed scrutiny of expenditure in each department so that all possible retrenchments may be effected. So far as I can see, there appears to be the greatest scope for retrenchments in the Public Works Department. Our Public Works establishments do not compare favourably with those of the Madras Presidency. Further retrenchments in the department are therefore necessary and also feasible. More money may however be spent on tank restoration and road repairs, curtailing expenditure to the utmost extent possible on mere office establishments.

The Railways are no doubt a productive concern; but yet, in order to derive the fullest benefit, it is necessary that the management should be satisfactory.

Our information is that there are too many officers, particularly in regard to the recently opened Chitaldrug-Chikjajur Railway which is only 21 miles in length.

We do recognize that the primary duty of the State is to educate its people and are therefore agreeable to spend more money than at present on Education. Still, with regard to the University, I wish to submit that it may be possible for work to get on only with a Vice-Chancellor, a Registrar, and one or two other officers. It is learnt that the Professors have not got more than six hours' work a week. This is rather too little and the matter requires to be examined and if a greater number of working hours are given to Professors who are all highly paid, perhaps it will be easy to reduce the staff in future.

Better allotments have to be given for medical and sanitary improvements. Up till now, very little consideration has been given to the question of improving Unani and Ayurvedic medicines side by side. Of course, something has been done towards giving medical training to our young men, but the needs of the people will be better served by a more liberal treatment of the question of encouraging the Unani system; this must be done if relief is to be given to those in rural areas also.

The department of Agriculture is an important one, really useful to the raiyats; but too much money is spent in this department on account of establishment; it is necessary to curtail this item of expenditure. One Agricultural Inspector may be in charge of two or three taluks.

Similarly, retrenchments appear necessary in the Industries and Commerce Department.

The Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies may, I think, be combined with some other office, for instance, with the office of the Deputy Director of Commerce. I expect that from such a combination of offices, it will be possible to effect a saving of about a lakh of rupees.

The Department of Industries and Commerce has granted too many loans which have not been realized so far. In future, the department may cease to sanction loans and the financing of industrial concerns may be done by the Bank of Mysore or some other similar body.

As stated by Mr. Abbas Khan, the misappropriation of money has occurred in the Electrical Department in a very short space of time. This indicates want of proper supervision. As far as possible, the Comptroller and other audit agencies must exercise adequate supervision. There should be no room for any such irregularities.

As regards the Government Order permitting of commutation of pensions, we must say that there should be no commutation at least till the financial stability of the State is restored.

Coming to the question of allowances, there are several officers drawing hundreds and yet in the enjoyment of several allowances in addition, in some cases the allowances being at least as much as the salary. The matter requires careful scrutiny.

In regard to travelling allowances, officers must be required to say why exactly they travel from place to place before their bills are passed.

The present allotment to the Education Department is not sufficient for carrying out the orders of Government on the Education Memorandum. Many more schools have to be started and various reforms introduced. Additional grants are therefore absolutely necessary. Even re-appropriation from other departments would not be an unnecssary step if additional funds can be found for being added on to the Educational budget. Otherwise, the increased allotment will mostly go towards meeting establishment charges, though this is also a legitimate item of expenditure, but not actually to increasing the number of schools.

In regard to retrenchments in general, the Finance Committee have no doubt submitted their recommendations. But the members have not good experience of the work of Government offices and it would be well if officers themselves came forward and suggested possible retrenchments in their respective departments or offices and help to restore the financial stablity of the State.

Once again, we thank you for showing a surplus budget and we request that the statement giving details of revenue and expenditure under each department should form a special feature of all Budget speeches in future.

OFFICIATING SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Some of the Professors in the University have got 10 hours', 12 hours' and even 15 hours' work a week. And members should also remember that this is not all their work as preparing lectures occupies much time. In some cases, such as the Geology Section, more work cannot be given to Professors and more may not be required, there being only one or two classes. Anyhow, the Vice-Chancellor has been addressed in the matter and the question of providing enough work to Professors will receive early consideration.

OFFICIATING FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—With reference to the remark that the percentage of expenditure to gross earnings in the case of our Public Works establishments does not favourably compare with that elsewhere, I may point out that it does compare favourably, being 22 per cent; whereas in the Government of India, it is 24 to 25 per cent. Of course, retrenchments are possible and will be effected as far as possible.

In answer to a similar observation regarding Railways, I may say that formerly, the percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 55. But, owing to increase in, the scale of wages and rise in the cost of material, renewals and repairs, etc., during the last five years, the percentage now works out at 78 or 80. In British India, this percentage is as much as 72 to 75. In view of our small mileage, this is no doubt a little high, but efforts are being made to curtail it. Compared with the conditions of British India, this is not at all abnormal.

3. MR. PURUSHOTTAMA ANANDAGIRI GOSAI.—

A glance at the budget of the present year shows that the income comes to 3 crores and 6 lakhs of rupees out of which, as usual, a sum of 54 lakhs of rupees is the expenditure on account of Defence and Army and about 30 lakhs have to be spent on Police; Interest Charges come to about 34 lakhs; and the total thus works out at one crore and 16 lakhs of rupees. About one crore and 90 thousand remain over for other expenditure. What, of this remainder, should be the amount of establishment charges will have to be considered. Already, 52 lakhs have been allotted for Education and educational expenditure will undoubtedly increase in future and very careful consideration must be given to our finances. The provision for Public Works of 20 lakhs requires to be enhanced. In their order on the Educational Memorandum, Government say that an Educational Cess of one anna in the rupee should be levied on all the items of Land, Excise and Forest. What can be the income from all these sources? Land Revenue may be taken as 113 lakhs, Forest 27 lakhs and Excise 75 lakhs, making a total of 216 or 217 lakhs. Formerly, our income from Forest was 40 lakhs and this year, only 27 lakhs have been shown and there is a clear loss of 13 lakhs. Sandalwood may go down in price and Excise Revenue is also going down. So in future, we must expect less than 75 lakhs. I anticipate the loss to be not less than 15 lakhs.

Speaking of the Educational Cess, again, I must say that it is not only the sons of those who have anything to do with Land Revenue that the school-going population consists of, but the sons of Government officers, who attend school, probably number more than the raiyats' children. Officers' children rise in life with the help of education and it is they who derive all the benefits of education afforded by the State. Our budget shows that Establishment Charges alone come to Rs. 1½ lakhs, I mean the pay. My suggestion is that on this amount of 1½ lakhs an Education Cess of one anna in the rupee may be levied. I have already stated that our income as expected at present is 216 lakhs, and the sum referred to just now is 150 lakhs, making a total, roughly, of 4 crores. If the Education Cess is levied on this total amount at the rate of one anna in the rupee, we may expect 25 lakhs.

Our officers are getting much higher rates of pay than in other countries. The pay of the Dewan must be fixed at Rs. 3,000 and that of the Members of Council at Rs. 1,600 or Rs. 1,700. Heads of Departments must get Rs. 1,200 and Deputy Commissioners not more than Rs. 1,000. I venture to put forward these

proposals since I anticipate that with the increase in expenditure, we may have to face greater difficulties in future.

Coming to particular allotments in the Budget, we see that under '4.—District Charges (page 117)' the pay of the Health Officer is fixed at Rs. 400. The various allowances referred to in the same page, for instance, Conveyance Allowance, Local Allowance, Horse Allowance, Special Allowance, Good Conduct Allowance, etc., come to about Rs. 25,000 and the allowances shown in the previous page total Rs. 27,000. Allowances shown on page 12 come to Rs. 93,000 and those on page 13 to Rs. 11,000. We are almost led to believe that there is no officer without allowances which come up, on the whole, to not less than 10 lakhs of rupees. These may be stopped and the 25 lakhs referred to by me as the expected proceeds by way of Education Cess leviable on the salaries of higher officers added on to this; this total of 35 lakhs may be allotted solely for Education.

Under the heading 'Interest and Sinking Funds,' we see that about 34 lakhs of rupees have been paid in the shape of interest. And the statement of assets and liabilities is equally discouraging. Last year, we raised a loan of Rs. 134 lakhs of which 72 lakhs have already been spent and in the course of 2 or 3 months, the remaining sum will be spent away. We have not only one Treasury and our area is not small and the fact that the closing balance at the end of any year remains the same as that of the opening balance (this figure being so low as 70 or 75 lakhs) is not very satisfactory. This year, about 3 crores and 16 lakhs may be spent out of which from the Reserve Fund about 11 lakhs may be adjusted. And a loan of a crore of rupees will be raised very soon for which an insufficient sum of Rs. 6,000 has been provided as Interest Charges. If last year alone we had raised this loan, we could have secured investors at 6¼ per cent. This provision of Rs. 6,000 must therefore be increased.

4. Mr. Rasul Khan.—

The amount of expenditure budgetted for 1921-22 is more than the income and this means the imposition of more burden on the people. It is necessary that the income and expenditure are well balanced.

In the Forest Department, there have been great variations in income and expenditure during these two or three years. In 1919-20, the income was 42 lakhs; in 1920-21, it was 40 lakhs and in 1921-22, it is expected to be Rs. 27 lakhs odd. The expenditure in 1919-20 was Rs. 12 lakhs; in 1920-21, it was 13 lakhs and in 1921-22, it is expected to amount to Rs. 13 lakhs odd. It will thus be seen that, whereas income is steadily going down, expenditure is steadily on the increase. The position requires careful examination. The Forest Department is deriving good income only in the districts of Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur, and excepting portions of the Hassan District, other districts are not paying, and the District Forest Officers there have not sufficient work. As owing to the separation of judicial and executive functions, the Sub-Division Officers are relieved of much of their work, they can be entrusted with the work of forest administration also. Originally, the Forester himself was looking after the work. The Range Forest Officers have no work at all, and more Rangers than necessary have been appointed for forest coups. On account of these coups, many lakhs of rupees are being spent; their usefulness or otherwise does not seem to have been considered. The contractors pay Rs. 2½ per ton of timber collected but the establishment charges we are paying works out at Rs. 6½ per ton of timber collected. And for the work which Rangers were doing for a pay of Rs. 4 formerly, we now have Range Officers or even Sub Assistant Conservators. All this has given room to increase of cost of fuel.

The District Excise Officers have not got sufficient work to do. The Revenue Sub Division Officers may be entrusted with excise work also.

Formerly, the District Medical Officers were doing the work which is now entrusted to Sanitary Officers. There does not seem to be any improvement by the appointment of Sanitary Officers and their posts are unnecessary. In this view, the Medical and Sanitary departments may be amalgamated.

In the Agricultural Department, there seem to be too many officers who are constantly touring. It is necessary to see of what use this is. The seeds etc.,

which the Agricultural Depots sell are available in other shops as well and the prices there also are high. It would therefore be well to abolish the depots altogether and sell those things to merchants at concession rates for retail sale to raiyats. Such a procedure would not only result in great savings but also create better facilities. The appointment of Agricultural Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors has not resulted in any great use to the raiyats. Their posts too may be abolished. It would not be a profitable employment of time to conduct fruit cultivaton in the manner which the Department suggests.

A sum of Rs. 1,75,000 has been allotted for improvements to Mysore City alone. Several lakhs are spent on improvements to Bangalore and Mysore Cities every year. The other subjects of His Highness are also entitled to help in this direction and I venture to request that hereafter grants for improvements to other places must be given first and then the claims of Bangalore and Mysore Cities considered.

There is no provision in this year's budget on account of drinking water wells. If we ask for them, Government refer to the past grants not having been availed of. But, local officers could have paid more attention to this important work than they have given; if they had, there is no reason why grants should not have been used up. We are afraid on account of this want of care, all past grants may lapse. In this connection, our earnest prayer is that the contribution that the raiyats are required to pay may be excused altogether. As it is, one of the reasons for the works not being executed is the failure on the part of the raiyat to pay the required amount of contribution.

Coming to the question of income-tax, many of us were against the levy from the beginning. We at last gave consent to it, since Government promised that the proceeds thereof would be used entirely for purposes of Education: the Educational Cess is therefore an unjustified levy. Even when the Education Memorandum is passed, greater facilities are afforded for education in the two cities. The levy of the cess on those in the mofussil is therefore an unnecessary, additional burden.

With reference to the grant of travelling allowance, I beg to suggest that the purpose of journey should be clearly pointed out by officers. The amount of travelling allowance is always on the rise. It might therefore be worth our while to fix the maximum amount of travelling allowance that can be claimed within a month.

Many officials drawing horse allowance do not maintain horses but manage with bicycles. In such cases, the previous permission of Government should be insisted upon and the horse allowance substituted by bicycle allowance.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—The grant for the construction of drinking water wells is not one which lapses; the amount which has already been allotted for the purpose can be utilized at any time.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—No horse allowance is given to officers if they do not maintain horses. In the Police Department, if the men do not maintain horses, they get only half the usual allowance.

In regard to the suggestion to entrust forest work to Revenue officers, it may not be feasible since these latter officers cannot be given any special training in Forestry.

DEWAN.—Orders have been passed in the matter of entrusting Revenue Sub-Division Officers with excise work. This will be given effect to in four districts.

5. MR. VEMA REDDY.—

It is necessary that particular attention should be given to agriculture which is the occupation of a majority of people and also to industries and commerce. A great portion of the revenue of the State is what comes from the raiyats and it is but right they should be given more and more of encouragement. The experimental farms are of very great use to people and must be continued. But care should be taken to see that even on these, more funds are not spent than is really necessary. The *takkavi* loans which are at present being given are not of much use to the raiyat and the question of how to afford suitable facilities must be closely examined. Agricultural Inspectors are not of much help to the raiyats and the work of supplying seed, etc., can as well be done by District and Taluk Boards, as also

the demonstration work which Agricultural Inspectors are now asked to do. Any original work that may be done by the Agricultural Department may be published in bulletins instead of officials going to various places. Agricultural Inspectors and other officers are not from the raiyat class generally. Their training has only been for a few months and they cannot claim, in matters relating to agriculture, any more knowledge than the experienced, life-long raiyat, and actually the agriculturist's old ways are always more successful than the up-to-date foreign ways which the official suggests. I would therefore suggest retrenchments in the present expenditure by 75 per cent. The resulting savings may be given as loans to raiyats in order to encourage agriculture, or in the shape of implements. But the raiyats cannot even know the availability of lands. It is therefore necessary to get a list of all available lands prepared and hung up in the *chavadi* of each village and also in each Taluk Office. And all Revenue officers must, whenever they visit places on inspection duty, certify that such lists have been maintained in those places so as to be easily available to the ryots. This will help to bring all cultivable lands under cultivation. I would also suggest that sufficient funds be placed at the disposal of every Taluk Board to encourage the grant of advances to raiyats for improvements and purchase of lands and also to specially bring *kharab* lands under cultivation. The Taluk Board will decide at their monthly meetings the particular seeds and implements that are required.

Lastly, the levy of the Education Cess works as a hardship on the raiyats. Already they have been taxed heavily. Another point which should be remembered is that all the money which has been spent on education so far is what has come from the raiyat though he has not derived all the benefit therefrom, and all the education that has been given to a large number of our people is due to the raiyat's money. It is but natural, therefore, that his sons should be educated free. If still the cess is levied, the raiyat is sure not to send his children to school. His difficulties are already too great and sometimes he has no food to eat; he thinks it better not to send his son to school since he can earn a few annas even as a cowherd. In these circumstances, the cess should not be levied on the raiyat.

6. Mr. Abdul Rashid.—

I have recently learnt that Government contemplate the conversion of some sub-taluks into taluks. In my humble opinion, such conversions in these days of retrenchments seem unnecessary. At present, some taluks deserve to be converted into sub-taluks. In British India, the areas in direct charge of Tahsildars are very much larger than those in charge of Amildars here. Formerly, these had to look after both judicial and executive functions, but now owing to the separation scheme which has been given effect to in most places, the Amildars will not have enough work to do. The number of taluks may therefore be curtailed and the staff reduced.

In regard to Railways, I may say that for want of adequate supervision, a loss of at least 30 per cent is being incurred. I shall be glad to submit my further views in the matter separately.

Mr. Abbas Khan suggested the levy of a uniform rate of educational cess in both the cities and the mofussil. In this connection, I may be permitted to observe that the two cities alone are taking away nearly one-half of the State's income. Any number of schools that may be established in them would be insufficient and for the establishment of a single school in rural areas, there will be no funds. There could possibly be no hardship therefore if the educational cess is fixed at 2 annas in the case of cities as against one anna in the case of moffussil places.

As regards the Income-tax Department, complaints are too many and the grievances of people are not heard. People actually fear Income-tax officers and officials. Many merchants are ignorant of correct methods of book keeping and have repeatedly asked for the sale, by the department, of printed books for the proper maintenance of accounts.

Respecting the Octroi Section of the City Municipalities, complaints are too many and grievances are endless in reference to cloth, tobacco and betel leaves. I therefore beg to submit that the smaller taxes be altogether removed and the house-tax enhanced suitably.

Coming to the Budget itself, it must be pointed out that there are too many officers in the Education Department. The number of Lady Inspectors for Hindu Schools, notwithstanding the fact that the Hindus have no *gosha* system, is five; whereas my repeated representation for the sanction of one Lady Inspector for Hindustani Schools is persistently refused consideration.

In the year 1914, a circular was issued announcing the opening of a Moulvi Class for which S.S.L.C. candidates or those who had completed the course were eligible. And the posts of Moulvis in High Schools were promised to them. In spite of this scheme, old pattern Moulvis have been given to our schools and no trained teachers. The result has been that Mahommedan students are having no exercises in Translation at all since only S.S.L.C. men can give these. Moulvis in the Training College are not qualified for the posts and Government have therefore been pleased to sanction scholarships at Rs. 50 to enable students receiving training in special subjects in the Oriental College at Lahore. Our great need lies in this direction and we therefore request that similar scholarships may be granted for five more years. Speaking of the staff of the Training Collage as a whole, there are 23 teachers getting Rs. 200, 250, 300, etc. There is a Moulvi getting Rs. 60 a month and he bears the glorious name of 'professor'.

Coming to the school curriculum, Government have ordered that every day half-an-hour should be set apart for Religious instruction, but what is being done in this direction is known to none. Inspectors of Education who visit these schools pay no attention to this important portion of work.

Judging from the number of Mahommedan inhabitants in the State, at least 30 Anglo-Hindustani Schools appear necessary, but there are only six schools at present, each taking in 170 or 180 boys. The education of Mahommedans is backward mainly on this account. Many of the Hobli schools deserve to be converted into Anglo-Hindustani Schools.

Government have recently passed orders on the Report of the Miller Committee in which it is stipulated that 50 per cent of appointments under Government must be given to members of backward communities within the next seven years. How far this will be availed of by the Mahommedans with Urdu as their mother-tongue I cannot understand.

My oft repeated prayer for the grant of a Kannada Munshi in every Hindustani-School remains as much in want of consideration as some other representations.

Night schools are, mostly, not working well and these may be abolished. The grants that are being given to them may be added on to those for Day Schools which may all be made permanent.

Honorary Supervisors of Co-operative Societies are not turning out much useful work. All the same, they do plenty of travelling and draw allowances. Out of the allowance that is being given to these Honorary Supervisors, an Assistant Registrar of Co-perative Societies may be appointed.

District Inspectors and Auditors have each to audit accounts of 300 societies. I do not see why these should certify at all to the correctness of accounts as if regular audit is possible. The posts of District Auditors may be altogether abolished.

Whoever gets a foreign scholarship must be the holder of some University degree and others should not get scholarships. A study of pages 148-159 shows that the number of Mohammedan scholarships is getting lower and lower.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been provided for scholarships to women. Practically nothing is being spent for Arabic. But sufficient funds have been allotted for Sanskrit. If these are added on to General Education and incresed scholarships are given to us, we will improve; otherwise there is not much scope for the improvement of Mahammedans. This is a time when our beloved Government are introducing benevolent reforms in the field of education and if we do not take advantage of their benevolence now, there will be no salvation for us at all. In all India, the Mysore Government is said to be foremost in educational reforms and when such is the case, the scholarships that could be enjoyed by us should certainly not be curtailed. I submit therefore that one-third of the number of scholarships awarded by Government should be given to Mahammedan students.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—In reply to some of the observations of the previous speaker, I must point out that suitable candidates were not

forthcoming for taking up the post of Lady Inspectors and so Government could not fill up the appointments. In regard to the large number of Lady Inspectors for Hindu schools, I must say that the number of schools being also large, the appointments were justified. With reference to old pattern Moulvis having been appointed, it may be stated that whoever was entitled for promotion to these posts out of those in the regular Educational service were appointed, and wherever possible, those specially trained in Persian are given the posts of Moulvis.

Government have dealt with the question of starting more A.-H. Schools in their order on the Educational Memorandum.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—In regard to the appointment of a Kannada Munshi in each Hindustani school, I think the object will be equally served if a Hindustani Munshi is given to every Kannada School, this being an easier thing. The students also are likely to learn Kannada sooner under this arrangement. As regards the abolition of night schools, I may say that many of them will be closed very soon. But the member must not think that this will result in any great savings to the department enabling increased grants being given to other schools. In regard to the question of giving more scholarships to candidates of the Mahommedan community, it has to be remembered that these candidates have been getting a good number of scholarships under the Backward Class Scholarship scheme. The reply given to an interpellation in the Legislative Council throws enough light on this question.

MR. ABDUL RASHEED.—The number of Mahomedan scholarships should be increased as it is quite inadequate at present.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The number of scholarships is now twice or three times what it was formerly. On account of the present financial stringency, the number of scholarships has to be retrenched.

MR. ABDUL RASHEED.—In Mahomedan schools, there is the summer vacation for 2½ months; but During the Ramzan, they hold school. Summer vacation may be given during the period of the *Ramzan* in such schools.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—This is not possible as there will be great strain on the students for study during summer. The schools are held in the mornings during the *Ramzan*.

MR. ABDUL RASHEED.—Mahomedan boys have got 35 holidays according to the Mahomedan calendar and they also get 35 general holidays. The school year is thus very much reduced. The number of holidays should be curtailed.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—In Mahomedan schools, there are Hindu teachers and they should be given holidays.

MR. ABDUL RASHEED.—There are relieving teachers and so there is no work for these teachers.

The price of coffee has fallen in recent years and they do not find money for their business. Banks should be started by the Malnad Improvement Committee and money should be found for the traders.

After *mungar* rains, people get diseases and hospitals should be started.

For the last 10 years, rains have failed. This is due to the coup felling by the Forest Department. In the maidan, plantations of trees were insisted upon in former days. Now there is no systematic plantation. The old system should be revived.

The London Mission Hospital at Chennapatna has now closed its work and yet a grant is shown in the Budget.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—If the work is closed, the grant would not be given though it is shown in the Budget.

Mr. ABDUL RASHEED.—A Zenana Hospital is required for Channapatna.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The question will be considered.

Mr. ABDUL RASHEED.—It was stated that the question of water-supply to Channapatna would be considered. The Engineering Department want one lakh and the Municipality are prepared to pay Rs. 5,000. People are put to great difficulty, because there is no water in the tank.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The tank should be made bigger and deeper.

MR. ABDUL RASHEED.—A Sub-Assistant Surgeon should be given for Channapatna. One was given but he was withdrawn 4 months ago.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—He was deputed for plague duty and withdrawn when his work was over.

MR. ABDUL RASHEED.—The work in the hospital is too much for one Doctor and one compounder. There is no ward accommodation. Patients are being laid on the grass floor.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The Senior Surgeon will inspect the hospital.

MR. ABDUL RASHEED.—A Special Magistrate's court should be established at Channapatna. The Deputy Commissioner has recommended it.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—There is a court at Closepet.

MR. ABDUL RASHEED.—There are 385 cases and we do not know when they would be disposed of.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The number of cases is small and there is no work for another court in the division.

MR. ABDUL RASHEED.—Perhaps Government are aware what sort of place Akkur is. The attendance of Police officers is very necessary. They are put to lot of inconvenience for want of quarters. Quarters may also be provided for the Police at Singarajpura. There is no station here.

Since the Mysore line has been taken over by the State, there have been considerable delays in the transhipment of articles at the Bangalore City and Arsikere stations. The M. & S. M. Railway want us to send our waggons.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—If instances of such delays are brought to the notice of the Railway authorities who are not likely to know unless they are apprised of the same, the matter will be enquired into.

MR. ABDUL RASHEED.—The goods shed accommodation at Chennapatna is not all right. The traffic from Bangalore is stopped at Maddur and that from Mysore is stopped at Closepet.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Facilities are not now available.

MR. ABDUL RASHEED.—The Platform at Channapatna station should be widened as there is no room for people to move when the platform is filled with packages.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The question will be considered.

7. Mr. KALAPPA.—

For want of through booking from and to Chitaldrug, merchants are put to great difficulty. Many factories have been started at Chitaldrug and the income to the Railway seems small because of lack of through booking. The goods that are to be sent to Bangalore and other places have to be taken to Chikjajur if they are to be expeditiously dispatched.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—There is an engineering difficulty. The question is under the consideration of Government who are doing their very best in the matter. This has to be settled in consultation with the M. & S. M. Railway authorities.

MR. KALAPPA.—Officers of the Railway Department when they come to Chitaldrug on inspection may kindly be requested to give due intimation of their visit to the people of the place so that our difficulties may be placed before them. At present, we do not know when they come and when they go.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—We will ask the Traffic Manager or the Assistant Traffic Manager to give you previous intimation of their visit.

8. MR. HUTCHVEERAGOWDA.—

By the trend of the discussions, I gather that many of the members are in favour of the levy of an education cess. Whatever taxes and cesses are levied,

they all fall heavily on the ryots. As stated by my friends, I would request Government to find out what departments are unnecessary and what departments are useful and to promulgate such measures as do not fall heavily on the ryots. A Railway cess has been imposed and the ryots silently pay it though we do not make such use of the railways. The income tax which was recently levied affects the raiyat population also indirectly. There was a proposal to impose cart tax against which I strongly spoke in the Economic Conference. At present, the lot of the villagers is deplorable and it is with great difficulty that we have to recover the land revenue from them. I am talking from personal experience. I have collected land revenue to the extent of Rs. 9,000 and I know with what difficulties and sacrifices the ryots paid this amount. The taxes on raiyats should be reduced. If any more taxes are levied, it would not be possible for the raiyats to pay in their present condition.

9. Mr. K. Subbaraya Chetty.—

From the statement of receipts and expenditure for the last five years which forms an annexure to your address, it is observed that the expenditure has been steadily increasing, whereas, there has been a gradual decrease in the receipts. At one time, we had surplus funds for capital works, famine and other abnormal expenditure, but now we are confronted with a deficit budget and as a result have been obliged to go in for a loan. Government were obliged to take a loan of nearly 1½ crores to complete a few productive works. You observed in your opening address that expenditure and receipts have been balanced by effecting retrenchments in the various departments of the State. Savings have been effected from the following heads of expenditure, *viz* :—

	Rs.
Army	6 lakhs.
Public Works Department	4 do
Material and Moral Development	4½ do
Local Self Government	2 do
High Price Allowance	10 do

My opinion is that, with the exception of Army, the other items need not have been retrenched. The reduction of the High Price Allowance causes considerable hardship to the clerks, as the prices are still high. From a perusal of the budget, it is seen that the expenditure at the top is heavy, while the subordinate offices are undermanned and overworked. A Commission may be appointed to examine the requirements of every department. Retrenchment should be effected at least by changing the methods of work.

One of the Judges of the Chief Court may be done away with, the District Judge of Bangalore being considered as a Judge of the Chief Court when there is difference of opinion between the two Judges of the Chief Court. If this is not possible, the post of the District Judge, Bangalore, may be abolished, the work being divided between the Chief Court and the Sub-Court, a separate Munsiff being appointed if necessary to try small cause cases. By this arrangement, there will be a saving of about 6 to 7 thousand rupees.

Offg. Second Member of Council.—Now there are about 600 appeal cases pending and if your suggestion is adopted, I am sure the work will be accumulated and there will be no chance of pending cases being disposed of.

Mr. Subbaraya Chetty.—The Electrical Department is over-staffed. For instance, if anything is wrong about lighting in a house and if intimation is sent to the Electrical Department, a number of men come for small repairs. This would not have been the case in the case of a private company. The establishment may be safely reduced without impairing the efficiency of the department.

As regards the Education Department, I am glad to find that the Government and the Inspector-General of Education have taken great care and trouble in issuing the Education Memorandum. In the Government Order regarding Educational Memorandum, only about Rs. 4 lakhs have been allotted this year for giving effect to the several improvements, against Rs. 14 lakhs provided in the Memorandum for expenditure during the first year. From the levy of Income-tax, Government get about Rs. 6 to 7 lakhs and the promise was that this income would be utilised for education. Government should keep up their promise and use this amount as well as the money that will be realised on account of the levy of the Education Cess for the improvement of education and see that the full

amount required for bringing the Memorandum into full working order is allotted. If no money is available from any other source, some money may be reserved from the loan to be floated and spent for the cause of education. I am sure many will come forward to contribute towards education and hostel buildings. It will give a great impetus for people to come forward with contribution, if Government provide suitable grants for educational endowments.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The question of endowments is under the consideration of the Board of Education. The subject will be threshed out and recommendations sent up to Government.

MR. SUBBARAYA CHETTY.—The Income-tax is a new tax in the State. The deputation of merchants was assured by Government that the accounts produced by them would be taken as the basis for assessing the tax; whereas, in practice, the department returns the accounts and levies three or four times the proper tax by relying on the information furnished by neighbours, so much so that people are under the impression that Government are trying to get as much money as they can on account of financial stringency. Government should kindly order that, this year, the accounts submitted by the merchants should be accepted. Next year, they will try to furnish accounts in the form required by the department. The merchants do not believe in refunds. This question requires the sympathetic consideration of Government for one or two years.

The Finance Committee had suggested that the number of Assistant Commissioners should be reduced by 39. Now the separation of Judicial from Executive functions has been introduced in only four districts. By extending the scheme to the other four districts, extra Assistant Commissioners may be absorbed.

No provision has been made for drinking water wells. I would suggest that the grants to the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities may be stopped for some time to come.

In connection with the reduction of High Price Allowance, I would like to bring to the notice of the President that the cost of living has not in any way diminished and the officials are sure to be put to great difficulties if the allowance is reduced.

DEWAN.—We are fully aware of the hardship that the clerks would be put to if the High Price Allowance is reduced, but on account of financial conditions not being favourable, we are obliged to reduce it to a certain extent. But the allowance that is retained will be added on to the salary so that it might count for pension.

10. MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—

The previous speakers pleaded for retrenchments in the various departments of the State. But I come to ask for more grants. Government have very kindly sanctioned about 250 scholarships at the rate of Rs. 2 each for Panchama students studying in the Primary classes. The rate is very low and I beg that it may be kindly enhanced.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—It is not possible to enhance the rate of primary scholarships for Panchamas. No other community gets scholarships in the primary classes.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—I am asking for an increase in the rate so that some more encouragement may be given to the Panchama boys. If a Boarding school is opened in Bangalore for Panchamas and the students who pass the Lower Secondary examination are sent there from the Mysore School, it will not only provide facilities for more students, but also afford a change of environment for the High School students.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—I have sent up recommendations to Government in this connection. It is very necessary to separate the High School students from others.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—Lighting arrangements are very bad in the Mysore Panchama Institute as it is not fitted up with electric lights. The buildings may be provided with electric lights.

Regarding drinking water for the Panchamas, I understand that money has been spent by some of the District Boards, whereas in some other districts, money has not been utilised. I would therefore request that Government may order that; before the expiry of the current official year, all the District Boards should spend

the money allotted for affording facilities for drinking water for the Panchamas without further delay.

With regard to the Miller Committee report, I would request that some appointments in each department may be ear-marked for the Panchama community as a number of communities have been included in the term backward classes. The Excise Inspector of Sorab is a Panchama and he has applied for a Revenue Probationer's post. His application may kindly be considered favourably.

I would also request that all Panchama students may be given books free of cost as is done in the case of medical students.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been allotted for the purchase of books.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—Girls' Boarding Schools for Panchamas may be opened wherever possible.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—It is a question of funds. A proposal to this effect has been received from the Inspector-General of Education. If a Boarding School is to be started for Panchama girls, it should be started on proper lines.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—Other communities have got a lot of facilities for women's education.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—A liberal scale of scholarships has been recommended. We may see how many take advantage of it before we start a Boarding School.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—The facilities afforded by Government for Panchama education are not widely known. Some propaganda work in this direction is necessary and perhaps this may be done by the Revenue Department.

With regard to retrenchments, I would like to say only a few words as the previous speakers have already exhausted everything. Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments may be consulted as regards reduction in the number of higher officers. As regards subordinate establishment, the managers of the several offices should be taken into confidence because they know better than the officers about the actual requirements of the department.

11. MR. MIR MOHAMMED.—

Government are spending large sums on the Industries and Commerce Department. A small portion at least of this amount may be spent on the translation of commercial books into the vernaculars.

At present, we have no maps in the Hindustani language. Arrangements may be made to publish suitable maps and also a commercial atlas.

The First year B.A. class may be opened in Shimoga and Tumkur to provide seats to a large number of students.

MR. MIR MOHAMMED.—The grant-in-aid of Rs. 5 per mensem to the village school master is very inadequate.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Teachers of Kannada schools also get the same rate. According to the Educational Memorandum, we will be converting some grant schools every year into Government institutions.

12. MR. NARAYANA SETTY.—

It appears to me that the activities of the Muzrai, Archæological and Geological Departments may be safely suspended for some years without much detriment to the efficiency of the State. If this is not possibles, these departments may be run with smaller establishments.

Very little provision is made in the Budget for School Buildings. A High School was opened in Davangere on condition that a sum of Rs. 10,000 was contributed by the people of the taluk. This money was subscribed and the work in the High School is very satisfactory. Every year the results are very encouraging. Much inconvenience is experienced for want of suitable accommodation. Some of the classes are now being held in sheds with zinc roofs and it is impossible for the boys to sit in these sheds during summer and in winter. The townspeople have contributed Rs. 15,000 for the construction of a hostel and if an equal grant is paid by Government, the work will be taken on hand immediately. Suitable provision may be made in the budget for these two items.

There is a tank between Hiriyur and Davangere by name Devarabelikere tank. The project for improving this tank is pending consideration of Government from a very long time. The work may be taken on hand at least next year.

DEWAN.—This is only a protective work and not a productive one. It is estimated that the revenue to Government from this project will be only about 1½ per cent. This will therefore have to wait for the present for want of funds.

MR. NARAYANA SETTY.—I think it desirable that, in future, big schemes such as the Kannambadi Reservoir and the Marikanive tank should be undertaken after they are discussed in this Assembly. I do not know if it is right on principle to spend the general revenues of the State for the exclusive benefit of a small area.

I also beg to suggest that a survey be made of all new tanks that may be constructed and a number of tanks may be constructed in each taluk according to a regular programme.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—There are at present about 22,000 tanks in the State and it is not possible to construct more. If new tanks are constructed, the existing ones will not get sufficient water. All the existing natural facilities for the construction of tanks have been utilised.

MR. NARAYANA SETTY.—The female dispensary at Davangere is at present held in the *Musafirkhana*. As the place is not suitable for the purpose and much inconvenience is experienced by travellers, the present dispensary may be given over to the female dispensary and a new building constructed for the dispensary.

DEWAN.—The Senior Surgeon has promised to go through the estimates and also visit the place and send up recommendations in regard to this.

MR. NARAYANA SETTY.—With regard to City Improvement works, my suggestion is that the grant to be given to the Mysore City Municipality may be stopped for four years and the amount utilised for the improvement of other towns in the mofussil.

Government expect to realise about 6 to 7 lakhs from income-tax. I think the tax is to be levied after deducting all the expenditure, but now it is levied on the gross earnings. The concession may be shown for some time to come till all the people are fully conversant with the rules and regulations of income-tax.

Motor ploughs are very popular in the Bombay Presidency. Arrangements may be made for their introduction in the Chitaldrug District as they are eminently suited for the black cotton soil.

13. MR. CHENNABASAPPA.—

In view of increased population in Davangere, the police force may be strengthened and their pay also suitably raised to attract good men for the service.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The matter will be considered. The police constable at Chitaldrug gets, in addition to his salary, an allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem.

14. MR. KANNASETTAPPA.—

It is seen from the budget estimates that Government have allotted some provision towards the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities. My request is that the grant of Rs. 1,75,000 allotted for the Mysore City may be reduced to Rs. 1 lakh and the rest utilised for the improvement of other towns.

By revising the revenue settlement, we get an increase of Rs. 8 lakhs per annum. I think it is unnecessary to burden the people with an Education Cess.

There seems to be no necessity to continue the appointment of Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education. It may be abolished.

The appointment of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies may be amalgamated with that of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

DEWAN.—It is not possible for one officer to carry on the work of the two departments.

MR. KANNASETTAPPA.—The Senior Surgeon may also be in charge of the Sanitary Department. This arrangement was in existence till very recently and there is every reason to believe that the arrangement was working satisfactorily.

The Senior Surgeon may be given an Assistant on a pay of Rs. 300 to be in charge of the Sanitary Department.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The expenditure on account of the Sanitary Department has been reduced to the extent of Rs. 39,000. As sanitary science has since progressed to a great extent, it is not desirable to amalgamate the Sanitary Department with the Medical Department. Further, it is not possible to find a competent Assistant to the Senior Surgeon on a small pay.

MR. KANNASETTAPPA.—As experience shows, there seems to be no practical use in having a separate department for Sericulture. In my opinion, it is mere waste of Government funds. It should therefore be abolished.

In order to effect further savings in the Revenue Department, Government should scrutinise the Assistant Commissioners' appointments and abolish all superfluous ones.

The daily allowances of officers may be abolished, giving them only mileage for journeys performed by them.

MR. KALAPPA.—

The Jains in the Mysore State are very backward in education and till now no special facilities have been shown for their education as in the case of some other communities. I request therefore that the number of scholarships may be increased and facilities afforded in every district for their education.

It is very necessary to have a separate Sanitary Department. It should not be merged in the Medical Department.

As stated in the budget estimates, the expenditure and receipts on railways are equal. If proper arrangements are made, I have no doubt that the income may be appreciably increased. I would suggest that a statement showing the earnings made from railways may be attached to the budget estimates in future. The expenditure on railways should be greatly minimised, the net profits, thus realised being utilised for education. The Education Cess of one anna in the rupee should not be enforced and may be abolished.

The Chitaldrug District is the most backward district in the State. It is no doubt a great boon for the people to have received railway facilities. Much inconvenience is felt for want of through booking on the Chitaldrug-Chikjajur railway. This may be arranged early. On account of paucity of railway carriages, passengers are put to much inconvenience. Early steps may be taken to increase the number of railway carriages.

The income-tax has become a great hardship to merchants. They may be given some more time to have their accounts correctly maintained.

The people in each taluk or district may be informed beforehand by the local officers about the tour programme of superior officers to enable the people to take advantage of their visit and make representations.

15. MR. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—

Last year, we represented about the grant of *sibu*, but no orders have been passed as yet. This is a small matter as the revenue from this head for the whole State is only Rs. 3,000.

DEWAN.—This has been granted. If there is any trouble in the matter, you may inform the Conservator of Forests.

MR. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—When supari cess was transferred to Land Revenue, we were assured by Government that they would spend this amount to take remedial measures against *Koleroga*. From the operations of the Agricultural Department, we see no improvement in this direction. The ryot knows what to do in the matter. Since we have to pay a number of cesses, the supari cess may be abolished.

People living in the Kadur District are asked to pay railway cess though they are not enjoying any railway facilities. In addition to this, the fares have been considerably enhanced. Generally, no female compartment is reserved on the trains that run from Shimoga to Bangalore. On account of this, *gosha* women are put to any amount of inconvenience as they will have to sit with male passengers.

I had even written to the Traffic Manager, but he does not seem to have taken any notice of this. I therefore request that a through carriage may be reserved for females from Shimoga to Bangalore. With regard to waggons intended for transporting articles, I have to point out that merchants are put to much inconvenience for want of a sufficient number of waggons. The scheduled rates are quite different from the rates charged by the Station Master. I therefore request that Government may examine the requirements of each station in view of its traffic and fix up the number of waggons.

The scheme for separating Judicial from Executive functions may be given effect to in the remaining four districts early.

The number of peons and daffedars attached to Amildars is too large. It is capable of considerable reduction.

The Kalhatti channel has been constructed at a cost of more than a lakh, of which a considerable portion was met by the public. Another channel may be constructed and given over free to us.

The road from Kemmangundi to Bababudans may be improved to provide a direct road to the Bababudans.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—It will be considered.

MR. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—This road has to be taken up immediately, as people die of disease prevailing in the *malnad* parts. For the last four years, the Public Works Department does not seem to have taken any steps towards the improvement and maintenance of this road. I request that action in this matter may be taken immediately.

On page 33 of the Budget, allowances to the families of Hyder Ali and Tipu-Sultan are reduced from Rs. 9,680 to Rs. 8,600. This is not desirable.

In regard to the fuel supply to the Iron Works, a considerable portion of the establishment may be reduced by entrusting the work to contractors. The rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per ton is very low and may be increased.

The Co-operative Department is overmanned. There is no need to have two Assistant Registrars. One may be reduced or the two Assistant Registrars may be abolished, retaining the Personal Assistant. The number of clerks too may be reduced, thus effecting considerable savings in that Department.

The teaching of kindergarten in the Training College is very defective. The Inspector-General of Education is aware of this. There are no proper maps and furniture in the Hindustani schools. These defects may be remedied as early as possible. The Hindustani Section of the Training College is very damp and consequently, students who attend the school invariably fall ill. A separate building may be constructed.

The appointments of Circle Inspectors are unnecessary and may be abolished, their work being entrusted to the Deputy Inspectors of Education. The Deputy Inspectors may be authorised to carry on correspondence relating to the Hindustani schools direct with the Inspector-General of Education instead of through the Circle Inspectors as hitherto.

All the Police Inspectors should generally be graduates and the Prosecuting Inspectors law graduates. Their pay should not be less than Rs. 100.

I do not see why so much of money should be spent for *chattrams*. It is not known how many communities are benefited by this grant. In future, the grants to *chattrams* may be considerably reduced.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—If there are any drawbacks, they may be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners or the Muzrai Superintendent.

MR. SYED KHAJA PEERAN.—I have been repeatedly requesting Government to increase the number of midwives in the *malnad*, but till now, no action has been taken. As midwives are very necessary, especially for the malnad parts, this request may be complied with very early.

During the official year, a few maternity hospitals may be constructed in each *malnad* taluk, so that the people living there may have the privilege of obtaining the services of competent lady doctors.

Karnataka State Archives
(Departmental Library)

The Sanitary Department may be amalgamated with the Medical Department. The Sanitary Inspectors attached to the taluk municipalities may be given a cycle allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem.

The Deputy Conservator of Forests gets a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem and if he is appointed Conservator of Forests, he gets a pay of Rs. 1,400. There should not be such a big jump. The pay should be suitably revised.

It was promised by the late Dewan that the income realised from the income-tax would be spent for education. In addition to the income-tax, the raiyats have to pay so many taxes and now Government have levied an additional tax, *viz.*, the education cess, which may kindly be abolished.

MR. RASOOLKHAN.—The pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons is very low when compared with what they have in British India. Their salaries may be suitably increased in order that competent men may be attracted.

Government are fully aware that sandalwood is very costly and adds a good deal to the revenues of the State. The Forest Department should conserve as many sandal trees as possible and avoid their destruction from forest fires

DEWAN.—The Forest Department has been taking all precaution to see that dried sandalwood trees are not destroyed and are felled and stored in *sandal koties.*

MR. RASOOLKHAN.—There are two District Forest Officers, one in Kadur and the other in Tarikere. It is enough if there is a District Forest Officer at Tarikere, a range Forest Officer being put in charge of the Chikmagalur *kasaba.*

In accordance with the Resolution passed in regard to the educational policy of the State, an Education Cess of one anna in the rupee has been levied. As the cess works as a great hardship to the raiyats, it may not be levied.

The Revenue Commissioner's office may be abolished. If this is not possible, the Excise and Registration Departments may also be put under the Revenue Commissioner. In the districts, the work of the District Excise officers may be delegated to the Revenue Sub-Division Officers.

DEWAN.—This is being done in some places.

MR. RASOOLKHAN.—With regard to soap and other industrial factories, I would request that, in future, a statement indicating the receipts and expenditure of these factories may be attached as an annexure to the budget estimates.

The officers of the State are very highly paid though their work is proportionately very light. In addition to this, several of them are in receipt of various allowances which may be stopped completely without detriment to their legitimate Government duty. By discontinuing these allowances, Government will be effecting considerable savings of over 3 lakhs.

According to this year's results in the Lower Secondary Examination, it will be seen that a good many Panchama boys have been successful. Those who are not willing to continue their studies may be given Shekdari training.

The Chitaldrug-Chikjajur railway line may be extended as far as Vanivilas Sagara.

16. MR. B. V. RANGAIYA.—Government have very generously sanctioned about 40 lakhs for education. In my opinion, the provision for grant-in-aid schools is a mere waste of Government funds, as the business of the teachers attached to these schools is to simply go to the Taluk Kutcherry every month and draw their salaries. The provision for grant-in-aid schools may be profitably utilised in converting some grant-in-aid schools into Government institutions.

DEWAN.—This will be done in accordance with the Educational Memorandum.

MR. RANGAIYA.—All the aided schools should be converted into Government schools, or Government should collect the amount of grant just as they collect arrears of *Kandayam* so that the pay of teachers may be paid promptly. Unless this is done, it is not possible to expect good work from the teachers who are not getting their salaries properly at present.

The study of Kannada should be encouraged as far as possible. One lakh of rupees may be set apart for this purpose. Kannada books and newspapers are indispensable in all the reading rooms. Most of these are subscribing only for English journals and papers. Those who do not know English feel disinclined to go to reading rooms for want of Kannada journals in them. If ever there is any Kannada reading, it is only the Ramayana and the Mahabharata but no up-to-date books. Special encouragement should be given to Kannada books. All important publications in other languages should be translated into Kannada. The Kannada *Gazette* is not an exact translation of the English *Gazette*. It is necesary that both the editions should give the same information and at the same time. The Kannada edition of the *Mysore Economic Journal* was indeed useful to the public. It is not known why the publication of this important journal has been discontinued. Some of us have already paid subscriptions for one year, but the paper is not supplied till the end of that period. The subscription also was enhanced recently. This should not have been done in the middle of the year, and even if done, it should have had no effect on those whose subscription has already been paid up.

A sum of Rs. 28 lakhs has been provided in the P .W. budget, but most of this goes to buildings and a little may be spent on tanks, channels, etc. But much more than at present must be spent on irrigational works. If this is done, many of the waste lands can be brought under cultivation and the Government revenue will also increase. We will thereby, finding employment to many people. It must be made a rule that not more than one-fourth of the P. W. budget should be spent on buildings. Of course, we require a Representative Assembly Hall, but this is not a pressing demand. It is necessary to afford water facilities to all people first.

In some of the places, Sub-Rigistrars do not attend to their work regularly. They attend offices late and many of the presons who bring documents for registration are disappointed. Work goes on only for a short time in the day and those who are agreeable to meet the Sub-Registrars' demands will have their work attended to. They must therefore be asked to attend office punctually at 11. Fees should be received only in the shape of stamps. As there are three or four Assistant Commissioners in each district, one of them may be entrusted with the duty of checking the work of Sub-Registrars as often as possible and prevent any possible irregularities on their part. It is also necessary that documents must be registered just as they are presented as in the case of letters and covers brought to Post Offices for registration. The audit department must check these offices as frequently as possible, at least once in every month or two. Also, surprise visits must be paid to all these offices.

Income-tax is levied on estimated incomes. But often our dues are not collected; all the same we have to pay the tax. Already our losses are heavy and any tax that is levied on unrecovered items of revenue is unjust. We therefore pray for exemption from payment of this tax on our unrealized income for last year.

The assessment on many of the muzrai lands is not paid as these are in the name of certain persons but enjoyed actually by certain others. Such lands must be auctioned out and the proceeds taken by Government or the Department. The lands of the Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote are an example.

The High Price Allowance which is now given should not be curtailed in the case of officials getting a pay of Rs. 100 and less, or at least in the case of officials getting Rs. 50 and below. To officers getting high salaries, the difference will not be much, but to persons on poor salaries, this will be very material and without this allownace, living itself becomes difficult.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Arrangements have been made for the publication of Kannada books. In the Libraries, there are Kannada books also and all new books published from time to time are also supplied to them.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—If the irregularities in Sub-Registrars' Offices are brought to the notice of District Registrars or the Inspector-General of Registration, necessary action will be taken.

Arrangements are being made in the matter of receiving registration fees in the shape of stamps.

DEWAN.—It may not be possible to register documents as presented in all cases.

17. MR. ANANTHIAH SETTY.—We notice in the budget that a balance of Rs. 75,000 will be possible at the end of the year 1921-22 and we are all thankful to Government for showing a surplus budget. The expenditure shown in the budget, though cut down considerably, is still heavy and further retrenchments seem possible and necessary. It is seen from the budget of the last few years that the expenditure is rising in proportion to the increase in income. This is not very sound policy. For, sometimes we have to incur unexpected items of expenditure and in such cases, we cannot, increase our income suddenly. Therefore, every effort should be made to increase the income and cut down expenditure as much as possible. Vacancies that may arise should not be filled up as far as possible and the work must be distributed among the existing staff. In the Forest Department and in the Excise, income will, I fear, go down and it is necessary to cut down expenditure. Even from Land Revenue, the collection of which we are so sure, income may be less in future since remissions will have to be granted on account of failure of crops. It is not desirable to lower the pay or allowances of any officer as was suggested by some of the mem bers here with a view to reduce expenditure. More non-official members should be appointed to the Finance Committee and the pay and allowances should be fixed by them as also the amount of travelling allowance which any officer can draw within a month. If we curtail salaries of any posts and the present incumbents given the lower scale of pay, they will be dissatisfied and efficiency will be impaired. There should be a cash balance of at least 25 lakhs at the end of each year.

The amount of scholarship to Panchamas should be increased and the number of these scholarships in the Chitaldrug District raised. These must be distributed in proportion to the number of Panchama students in each district. In the Chitaldrug District, for instance, there are only 15 or 16 scholarships available, but the number of students prepared to study if scholarships are granted is 50. These are really poor and without scholarships, they cannot study.

More grants are necessary for sanitary improvements to villages. Townsmen can take care of themselves, but villagers are ignorant and must be specially helped by Government.

When I prayed for the opening of the University Entrance Class at Chitaldrug last year, it was said that, if there were 25 students or more, the class would be opened. Last year, there were more than 25 and this year too there are and I expect some students to come from Davangere to Chitaldrug if classes are opened here.

At present, co-operative suits are filed before the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. This involves great delay. Disposals are slow and moneys won't be realized by the societies. The result is that they cease transactions and some of them have to be closed. If, instead of this, Munsiffs are empowered to hear co-operative cases, disposals will be quicker and societies will be greatly helped. To take an example, the Chitaldrug Co-operative Society has filed 49 cases, of which only one or two have been disposed of. And even in this, no execution has been possible.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—I think filing suits before the Registrar is preferable. More delay is likely in the Munsiffs' courts.

MR. ANANTIAH SETTY.—Even through there are adjournments, these will only be for a fortnight or shorter periods in Munsiffs' courts. Further, the Munsiffs will be disinterested, but the Registrar has every interest in the suits. Also, the Munsiffs will be nearer to the societies than the Registrar and many of these being *ex-parte* decrees, cases can be disposed of in an hour or so.

The work of the Agricultural Department is anything but satisfactory. The Inspectors are not well trained and it is idle to speak of their experience. They have not found out cures to so many prevailing plant diseases. I have been growing American cotton; some red insects have been destroying the whole crop. The Agricultural officers have themselves acknowledged that they cannot think of any remedy. Again, mango trees put forth flowers year by year but suffer at that stage. The Department has not done anything and loss has been enormous every year. The Department does not seem even to have conducted experiments in these directions. The pay given to the Agricultural Inspectors is thus a mere waste.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.—The University Entrance Class for Chitaldrug was sanctioned by Government, but sanction had to be withdrawn on financial grounds. Members themselves want a well balanced budget and extra expenditure on account of University Entrance classes would not have been supported by them in this house.

MR. ANANTIAH SETTY.—If there are not enough funds in the Educational budget, at least from general funds sufficient provision must be made for the University Entrance class at Chitaldrug. Poor people cannot certainly afford to send their sons to distant places.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—In regard to suits on account of loans given by co-operative societies, Munsiffs can in no way prevent delays as they have got many other kinds of suits to attend to. If the Secretary of the society takes interest, he can avoid unnecessary delay in the recovery of loans. The present system is all right.

The Department of Agriculture is still doing experimental work. We cannot expect all diseases to be remedied in a day. Let us hope that in course of time remedies will be found for all the common plant diseases in our State.

18. MR. USMAN KHAN.—In the next year's budget of the Electrical Department, an increase of income is expected. But we must consider one or two points in this connection. Government have recently raised the rate of power from 2½ annas at 4 annas and also the minimum charge from 6 to 9 annas. The increased rate is justifiable in view of the rise in iron and other material. The enhanced minimum charge, however, can only have reference to those who take connection in future but not to those who have spent large amounts and taken lighting connection long ago on the clear understanding that the charges would not be enhanced. It is but fair that the old rates should apply to us.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The same reason applies for both the increases. When you agree to paying at the enhanced rate, you must perforce be willing to the enhanced minimum also.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Government will consult the Electrical Department and issue a separate communique in the matter and if after that you have any grievance or doubt, we shall consider the case again.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—Till then, the higher rates might be kept in abeyance.

OFFG, FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—That will not be possible. If the rates are modified later on, a refund of the excess payment may be claimed.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—An Education Cess at the rate of 2 annas per rupee has been levied on those residing in the city. There are many people who do not own houses but draw fat salaries of Rs. 1,000 or more. No cess is levied on them. Also, the ordinary merchant's income can be ascertained in so many ways or even in the neighbourhood. But there are so many merchants without either houses or even shops. Are all these exempted from payment? It is in fact their children that are getting education here. I am referring to the Marwaris and Multanis. They were not bringing their families formerly, but recently have begun to come and settle here in large numbers. And this also has been the reason why rents have gone up in the city of Bangalore. Whoever is already burdened with taxes is further taxed and those who have escaped all along are let free now also.

Government have given loans to industrial concerns and for land improvement purposes, etc. It is learnt that the loans are not being recovered properly and that there are large outstandings. Detailed information regarding the loans such as the purpose for which they were given, the amount recovered, balance to be collected, etc., should be made available to us. I once asked for this information with special reference to the Forest Department, but was not furnished with particulars. I should like to know how many lakhs have on the whole been lent by all the departments. Departmental statements may be prepared and furnished, without which discussions on the budget cannot be full. At present, we are receiving the list only from the Industries and Commerce Department. The last list showed that 8 lakhs were lent. Such information should be supplied to us with reference to the Co-operative Department and all other departments which are sanctioning loans.

Much money is being spent on account of the Central Industrial Workshop It is learnt that this workshop is not of great use either to Government or to the public. The Railway Workshop is of course necesssary and it has been doing good work. It is therefore desirable that the Industrial Workship should be combined with the Railway Workshop, or the management transferred to the Railway authorities. If this is done, much money can be saved. The District Workshops also are unnecessary.

I recently enquired of the Department, about the Soap Factory, the Metal Factory and the Weaving Factory. They said that the first two would soon be handed over to private agency, and in regard to the Weaving Factory, they said that it was only a school and would not be removed. But may I submit that it is not a school? Government have lost much on account of this Factory and are likely to lose more. And if it is anything like a school, the Education Department must take it over and the industry must be taught in it as if in a school. As it is, the factory manufactures articles which are mostly needed by the rich but which can as well be had elsewhere in the market. The factory therefore is not serving any useful purpose. I learn about 16 lakhs of rupees worth of cotton goods are imported into our State every year from outside and if the factory can manufacture such goods as Kumbakonam or Dharmavaram saries, there may be justification for its existence.

Several kinds of allowances are given to officers. This does not appear to be necessary. For work done by any officer or official, pay is given and if, in the opnion of Government, any particular officials have heavy work and deserve better emoluments, they may conveniently raise their pay. The system of giving allowances should be altogether put an end to. If I may give an example, there is an Assistant Secretary to Government for Industries and Commerce, and while his pay is Rs. 250, his allowance amounts to Rs. 150. This is the case in each and every Department of Government.

When Government officers and even non-officials go out on duty, double first class or second class fares are given. It may be that these have to take their cooks, etc., with them, but they will also draw their pay for the days when they are out on duty for which special daily allowance is given. For instance, an officer goes from Bangalore to Harihar to attend a Conference. Why should he get double fares? I think in this way Government are losing heavily about 10 lakhs as I can make out. I am of opinion that only single fares need be given hereafter.

There is an allotment of Rs. 15,000 on account of minor municipalities in the Bangalore District. For each of these municipalities, there are two clerks who have practically no work. Their services may be dispensed with and their work given to the Local Fund Clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's office. The Local Fund and the Municipal Regulations are different and there is an anomaly in the procedure as two officers, the Deputy Commissioner and the President of the Municipality have got to do practically the same functions in one and the same area, and this also involves unnecessary expenditure. The Regulations may have to be amended but this can be easily done and only one officer should be required to attend to the work. In the Regulation, we may have to say, the 'President of the Municipal Council' in place of the 'Deputy Commissioner of the District'. Because, as it is, putting up replies to two or three letters every day and preparing the budget once in every year is all the work that the clerks have.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The increase in the rate of electric power is due to increased cost of production. For the same reason, the minimum charge also has to be raised.

Regarding collection of education cess from Government officers, no cess is levied on these as they are paying income-tax on their pay and will have to pay professional tax also. Those who do not own houses will also pay tax in the shape of rent; because whatever the house-owner pays, he will collect from his tenant.

The question of amalgamation of the Central Industrial Workshop with the Railway Workshop will be considered. The continuance or otherwise of the Central Industrtal Workshop is already engaging attention.

DEWAN.—The idea is to get an expert from outside to examine the whole question. No expert being available, nothing has been done yet. The matter will receive the early consideration of Government.

The request that departmental statements may be furnished in order to give members an idea of the exact situation in the matter of loans has been noted and needful action will be taken in the matter.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—Getting an expert from outside is both costly and unnecessary. We have enough experts in our own Railway and Engineering departments, and these will do for the purpose. Let them choose the machinery that will be needed for the combined workshop and let the remainder be auctioned out.

DEWAN.—This can be done.

19. MR. C. VENKATAMUNIAH SETTY.—There are several irregularities in the procedure adopted for the collection of income-tax. There are many ases in which the tax is collected from the merchants on larger sums than what they actually get as income. If complaints are made, the officers will say that accounts are not correct. It is necessary that merchants should be given an opportunity to represent the matter to the higher authorities and the collection of the tax should be kept in abeyance until such representations are disposed of. Otherwise, the tax on the amount accounted for by merchants may be collected in the first instance and the excess, if any, collected later on, if the accounts furnished are really incorrect. If this is done, it will be a great relief to all people. As it is, our accounts are not relied upon and unnecessary trouble is given to us. The present time-limit for payment of the tax should also be extended.

MR. B. USMAN KHAN.—If accurate accounts are furnished, there could possibly be no difficulty. But if false accounts are given, the Income-tax authorities will necessarily have to take steps to find out the truth. I know of some instances where persons did not furnish correct accounts. And it is not only the tax-payer that has any grievance, officers too have difficulties of their own. Government have asked us to pay tax on a certain income; and if such income should prove to be less next year, any extra tax that may have been collected will be refunded to us. There is no great inconvenience caused by the officials either. When the Penal Code was passed, people thought they could easily be hanged. Just as very careful use is made of the Code, so also Government will always be sympathetic in working out the Income-tax Regulation.

20. MR. AMIR HASSAN.—The grant for Village Improvements is little, though so many improvements have been effected in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. Formerly, District Boards and Local Fund institutions were taking all collections towards *mohatarfa*, but now, they are not placed at the entire disposal of District Boards. The income of these bodies is therefore very much less now. During the current year, for instance, the Hassan District Board had to spend more than their revenue and they were compelled to take Rs. 5,000 out of their surplus funds. So I request that at least a portion of *mohatarfa* revenue may be allowed to be utilized by Distric Boards. The Village Improvement grant also must be enhanced.

It is learnt that the affairs of the Gumbaz at Ganjam are not satisfactory. Two years ago, it was ordered that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of supervising the work, but no such committee has been formed till now. Necessary arrangements may be kindly made.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—A committee of management must be appointed consisting of representative gentlemen from Seringaptam and Mysore. They may be required to go to Ganjam once a month and enquire into the state of affairs of the Gumbaz.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Local men are not taking much interest in the affairs and committees of management are not always satisfactory.

MESSRS. USMAN KHAN AND ABBAS KHAN.—For supervising the work of Ganjam Gumbaz, representatives from Mysore and Seringapatam were asked to form a committee and names also were recommended. Even if these persons are not interested in the matter, the affairs must be enquired into to find out whether work is done satisfactorily and whether the amount allotted for the Gumbaz is spent properly. If there is at least a committee of consultation, the several irregularities that are complained of year in and year out may be put an end to.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Just as there are Dharmadarsis for other muzrai institutions, we may have here also. Necessary action will be taken in the matter.

21. MR. NAGALINGAIYA.—In several villages, there have been no rains and the crops have been an utter failure. The ryots are therefore unable to pay their *kandayam*, but demand notices are being issued. I request that in all such cases assessment may be remitted.

DEWAN.—Has not assessment been remitted now?

MR. NAGALINGAIYA.—No Sir, not in Shimoga, where crops have completely failed.

In many villages much damage has been done by accidental fires. In such cases, the Amildar should be empowered to grant timber free of cost up to the value of Rs. 50. The present provision that the Sub-Division Officers may give timber up to the value of Rs. 25 is inadequate; Sub-Division Officers being usually far away, we cannot take advantage of this provision.

Inspectors of Education do not regularly visit schools though frequent inspection is necessary. School masters close their schools and absent themselves for days together without taking leave or even informing the school committees. Complaints in this matter are not properly attended to. If such things continue, education will suffer.

DEWAN.—Government will take needful steps in the matter.

22. MR. YELLAPPA SETTY.—Much difficulty is experienced by merchants in Tarikere and parts of Shimoga District in getting waggons from the Railway Company for transhipment of goods. Goods are allowed to lie on the platform for days together. Necessary facilities may be given to merchants in this direction. By virtue of the food control operations, food grains are not going beyond Holalkere. The moment these operations cease, food grains will go outside the State and waggons will become scarcer still. We therefore pray that proper waggon facilities may be afforded to us. Godowns or goods-sheds are very necessary at Tarikere. On account of the difficulty of getting waggons at Tarikere, goods are often sent to Benkipur to be loaded there. Also, great necessity is felt for a Booking Office in the Shimoga town.

It is difficult to get labourers in these parts. Many of the labourers have gone to Benkipur and are employed in the Iron Works where they are getting on an average from 8 annas to 2 rupees. Many of the poor have become beggars, causing great nuisance to merchants and also to the public. Business in *shandies* is not going on briskly and one-eighth of the quantity of things taken to *shandies* go to the share of these beggars. Kotwals too frighten us and take away things in the name of beggars, and thus add to our troubles. It is therefore desirable that Poor Houses shoud be established in all the district headquarters and the destitute admitted into them. Such of the beggars as are strong enough to work must be made to work and paid wages so that they may maintain themselves. Beggary must be discouraged as far as possible.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Municipalities must do what they can regarding these beggars. The member who spoke on the subject, who is I believe a Municipal Councillor, may move it at the next meeting of the Council and do what he can.

MR. YELLAPPA SETTY.—But this is a question of Provincial concern and particular municipalities cannot do all that is necessary in the matter. State legislation seems to be very necessary.

23. MR. SANGANA BASAPPA.—We are told that food control operations will cease from next month. We earnestly request their continuance for some time more. If there is no restriction of any sort on the movement of food grains, people from outside the State will come and purchase grains in large quantities and prices will again go high. Control is therefore necessary, at any rate in the Shimoga District. In Bellary, ragi sells at 6 seers a rupee, in Ranibennur at 8 or 9 seers,

and it is only in our area that it sells at 12 seers. The moment food control is withdrawn, all the food grains available in our places are sure to be bought away.

In some of the taluks of the Shimoga district, there has been no rain for two or three years and famine is intense. Particularly in Shikarpur Taluk, there is absolutely no rain for the past three years. Many people are unable to pay their land assessment and the lands are being auctioned out. We therefore earnestly pray for orders in the matter of remission of assessment.

Water facilities are badly needed in the Shikarpur Taluk. In this taluk, there is a very big tank which is in need of repairs and from which a channel can very easily be laid out. The Public Works Department have not been paying sufficient attention towards this, though several representations have been made and several promises of relief have been given. Not much is needed for these repairs. The Deputy Commissioner has ordered the sinking of two special wells, but we are asked to contribute a large amount and since we are unable to pay this, we cannot have the benefit of these wells. Being in one end of the State, we have not been able to elicit the sympathy of Government and pray that now at least, our representations may be favourably considered.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Food control has been ordered to be withdrawn and this must be done. In view of recent rains, this may not cause any inconvenience. If food grains are seen to move out of the State to our detriment, we shall again bring in control operations. If you want food control to continue, then, unnecessarily, a costly Police establishment for frontier patrol work will be necessary and you yourselves will bring complaints against these officials.

DEWAN.—In places where no crop is realized on account of failure of rain, it has been ordered that only half the *kandayam* should be collected.

The food control operations were withdrawn only on your Deputy Commissioner reporting that prices had gone down and were going down still.

With respect to repairs needed for the tank, the Chief Engineer will be requested to inspect the same shortly and take necessary action.

24. MR. LINGE GOWDA.—The estimate on account of the Krishnarajasagara project is too low and more allotment is necessary. The construction of both the north and south channels should be commenced without delay and at the same time. The ryots are willing to pay any contribution and people at Nagamangala, Mandya, Malvalli, etc., are experiencing great difficulty. Many of the lands given in exchange for the acquired lands of ours are full of ups and downs, and no cultivation being possible, they are all lying as waste lands. And crop compensation for the past three or four years has not been paid by the Land Acquisition Officer.

The lands under the Aralagatte New Channel which are given to us are not of much use since the supply of water through pipes is not satisfactory. The lands being on high level mostly, adequate supply of water is not possible.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Regarding the supply of water by means of pipes, it is learnt that there is some difficulty in the system and the Chief Engineer promises to take necessary action.

DEWAN.—If your grievances are brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, he will find a remedy.

The immediate construction of both the channels at the same time is not possible for reasons explained in detail in my opening Address.

25. MR. GURUVA REDDY.—In some places, crops have completely failed and remission of assessment is very necessary. Thousands of acres of land are lying uncultivated. Lands under major tanks are not so bad, but for the cultivation of those under minor tanks, there is absolutely no water and therefore absolutely no crop is realized. Last year, remissions were granted as promised and this year also they are badly needed.

In Hudi, Kodigehalli and other villages of the Krishnarajapura Hobli, Bangalore Taluk, much difficulty is felt for drinking water. People have to get water from a distance of three or four miles. Facilities should be created in this direction.

During the last re-survey, irrigation cess was levied on all lands and even on lands with actually no water facility of any sort. This is unjust. The cess should not also have been levied on *kushki* and *bagayat* lands on which the raiyats spent lots of their money and effected improvements.

Education cess should not be levied on raiyats as they have to pay many other cesses such as the railway cess, local cess and irrigation cess which was raised by 20 or 25 per cent during the last re-survey; all these together are too great a burden on the poor and anything more will surely work as a hardship on them. Even the rains have failed. In these circumstances, they cannot pay the education cess in addition.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—With regard to the grievances submitted by the previous speaker on behalf of the raiyats of the Krishnarajapura Hobli, I wish to submit that the President of the District Board has sanctioned the necessary funds in all hard cases. Government too have been doing their utmost in the matter of providing water facilities and the other concessions prayed for by the speaker. In the case of minor tanks, however, Government have not done their best and many thousands of rupees spent on them have been almost a waste.

DEWAN.—In the matter of remission of assessment on waste and wet lands, the Revenue Commissioner has been requested to frame rules and they will issue in two or three months. Nothing, however, is possible in regard to the current year.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—With reference to the various observations regarding income-tax matters, the Income-tax Commissioner has furnished a statement giving details concerning the cities of Bangalore and Mysore; statistics have not yet been received from some of the districts. In the cities, of the 3,000 people assessed to income-tax, 163 appeals were received, *i.e.*, only 5 per cent. Out of these, 37 have been dismissed as 'B' statements were not received. Twenty-two were dismissed, the time-limit for appeals having expired. In 28 cases, the amounts fixed by the Special Collector were confirmed and in 17, the amounts reduced. In seven cases, the orders passed have been cancelled and in 14, further information has been called for, sufficient details not having been given, and reminders are issuing. In six cases, the time-limit for payment has been extended and in seven others, the fines imposed by the Special Collector have been excused. And only in one case, the assessment recommended has been increased. These statistics speak for themselves. These are clear indications which go to show that not much trouble or inconvenience is caused to the people. In cases of real hdraship, however, suitable relief may be obtained by appealing to the Commissioner of Income-tax as well as to Government.

MR. PURUSHOTHAM ANANDAGIRI GOSAI.—Nothing has been mentioned in this year's Budget about the surplus revenue of the Assigned Tract. The revenue of the Assigned Tract which is due for the last three years comes to about 28½ lakhs at the rate of 9½ lakhs a year and it is not known why no provision has been made in the Budget.

The Education Cess may be levied on salaries of officers as also on stamps. On page 4 of the Budget, it is seen that Rs. 7,18,000 will be realised by the sale of general stamps. Court fee stamps bring a revenue of about 8 lakhs. If the cess is levied on this also at the rate of one anna per rupee, a lakh of rupees may be added on to the State revenue. Some more money should be found for education. Government are spending Rs. 57½ lakhs now. There is a fear that the excise revenue will be reduced considerably in course of time and it is very necessary to see our way to strengthen the revenue wherever possible.

The income from Railways is Rs. 67,94,000. The expenditure is Rs. 50 lakhs. If a cess of 3 or 6 pies is imposed on this net income, the revenue would be about 1 or 1½ lakhs.

In Mysore City, there are 80 or 90 lawyers. In Bangalore, there are many more. Government revenue by court fees come to Rs. 15,60,000. As lawyers get money from both the plaintiffs and defendants, the lawyers' income may be estimated at Rs. 30 lakhs, and by the imposition of this cess on 30 lakhs of rupees, the revenue would be about 2 lakhs. Now, lawyers get fees in criminal cases

according to circumstances. Some legislation is necessary fixing the rate of fees to be recovered by lawyers in cases relating to criminal suits. A certificate as to the amount of fees recovered should be produced before the Court before the decree is passed, as is done in Civil suits. In other parts of India, this practice is existing and it is not known why it should not be introduced in our State also. Government will be able to know what amount the lawyers get from criminal cases. In civil courts also, this principle should be enforced. Under the heading 'cost', the amount paid as lawyer's fees should be mentioned as in other parts of India. This will also be of value in connection with income-tax accounts.

In the Registration Department, stamps to the value of Rs. 3,33,000 are sold and the Education Cess should be levied on this income also.

It is also desirable to impose this cess on pensions and allowances which now amount to about Rs. 9,66,000. By this way, we may be able to get a substantial addition to the revenues. The children of Government servants are more benefited by this cess than the merchants and other classes of people, because their sons undergo education more than the sons of other classes.

The income from Railways is Rs. 67 lakhs odd and expenditure Rs. 57 lakhs. The net income is about 10 lakhs. The principle adopted in this calculation should be followed in income-tax cases also. The capital of merchants is in many cases between Rs. 10,000 to 15,000. They get goods to the value of Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs. Even when they say their income is below Rs. 10,000, Government assess their income at Rs. 20 to 30,000. I have heard of many instances of this nature. Some of the merchants come here only for trade.

Considerable sums are given to the cities for improvements. Mysore City is an example. For Civil Works, a grant of Rs. 1,87,000 is given for education Rs. 15 lakhs including University; for City improvement, Rs. 1,75,000; the expenditure on establishments being more than half; for municipality, Rs. 87,099. Government have full powers over Municipalities and have the power to appoint the Honorary President and Honorary Vice-President. At present, these two officers of the City are considered to be doing honorary work. But these officers are getting an honorarium of Rs. 150 to 200 per month and I cannot understand how their work can be called honorary. Officers paid by Government are bound to work from 11 to 5, but these honorary workers take their own time to attend to their work and it is difficult for them to work 3 or 4 days in a week of 2 or 3 hours a day. Since the appointments are made by Government, the Municipality cannot have any control over them. Hence I pray that an elected President may be given to the Mysore Municipality as is done in the Bangalore Municipality. In Poona, there is a President and a Vice-President but they do not get any honorarium. These people frame resolutions which are sent to the Chief Officer for execution. The result is that action is taken only on such resolutions. In our place, there is no such practice and work is not carried out according to the resolutions of the meetings and each officer carries out the work which interests him or his party best.

At present, no improvement work can be seen in any of the Mohallas of this City. The work of improvement that they undertake is to maintain certain roads round certain bungalows. If the length of the road in the extension round the bungalow is 300 yards, the cost would be Rs. 3,000. The income to the Municipality from such a bungalow would be Rs. 80 or 90. If the same money is spent in crowded parts of the City, Government will get a revenue of Rs. 30,000. This cannot be called improvement while it is decidedly a waste of money. Under these circumstances, I pray that the honorarium that is now granted may kindly be stopped and the privilege of electing our own President may be given to us. At present, Government cannot exercise any check over these officers as they are only getting honorarium. To remove all these difficulties, my request for an elected President may be granted.

All the revenue that is derived in the Excise Department is through date trees. Attempts may be made to increase these date plantations. Lands may be acquired and given to the raiyats at concession rates of assessment for planting date trees. If action is not taken in this respect, the Excise revenue is sure to fall appreciably.

There is no justification in paying Rs. 9,000 a year to the Muzrai Superintendent and another Rs. 4,000 for his establishment. The work of the Muzrai Superintendent may be tacked on to some other officer and savings effected.

As regards the sum of Rs. 6,768 shown in the Budget for Village and Collecting Savings Banks, I wish to know how much money has been remitted to the treasury, what interest Government have paid and what the percentage of establishment charges is.

There is a Registrar and a Deputy Registrar in the Chief Court. One of the posts may be abolished.

Government have fixed the pay of the Government Advocate between 600 and 700. He can take up private practice and he gets remuneration for the Government civil cases that are referred to him. His pay may be fixed between Rs. 400 and 600.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—No good lawyer can be had for that sum. Have you any idea what the Advocate General in Madras is getting? Some of the most important cases are to be referred to him and it is desirable that able men should be selected for that place.

MR. PURUSHOTTAM ANANDAGIRI GOSAI.—Madras connot be compared to Mysore as the revenue from a single district there is as large as the revenue of our whole State. There are many able men in Mysore who are fit for that place and who are willing to work on a less pay. Ability does not always depend on the salary that an officer gets.

Provision of Rs. 1,116 is shown for the Railway police of the Nanjangud-Erode Section. As this work is stopped for the present, I do not think there is any necessity for this provision.

DEWAN.—If the work on the line is stopped, the amount will not be utilised for the purpose shown.

MR. PURUSHOTTAM ANANDAGIRI GOSAI.—A sum of about Rs. 9,279 is shown for work done on the Nanjangud-Erode Section. It is not known how much work has been carried out, what money is spent, how much work will be a waste and what work will be permanent.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—It is not possible to say definitely what work has to be undertaken. Seven miles of earthwork has been carried out and we cannot say how much will remain. Some of it may be washed away.

MR. PURUSHOTTAM ANANDAGIRI GOSAI.—Lastly, under sanctioned works—Civil budget, there is a provision of Rs. 6,708 for constructing a varandah in front of Furniture Godown in the Government House. The work may be done through the agency of the Municipal Engineer.

The Trust Board and the Municipality should be amalgamated as there are many disadvantages and difficulties in the present arrangement. What the Trust Board does is not known to the Municipality and *vice versa*.

26. MR. SETWAJI RAO.—

The rates that are now proposed for electric lights for house connections do not seem to be reasonable. People have already begun to reduce the number of bulbs that they are now using. At present, only about 5 per cent of the houses in this city have electric lights. They know the difficulties. Ordinary people will hesitate very much to make use of these lights hereafter. Only officers of Government will have to make use of it. A reduction should be made either in the rate or in the minimum; otherwise, Government is likely to lose much income out of it as very few people will use these lights hereafter. The present rate very much discourages people to use electricity.

The existence of the Trust Board and the Municipality side by side in this city has been causing much inconvenience. What one does the other will not be able to know. These two may therefore be amalgamated. There will be much saving to Government if this is done.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—Before I take up the subject of the restoration of minor tanks, I wish to know what amount has been spent on these tanks for the past ten years and what additional revenue Government have been able to get.

REVENUE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—It is not possible to give this information immediately as figures will have to be compiled. The information will be furnished later on.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—The main source of income of our State is land revenue. Government have passed orders levying half and then ⅓rd contribution on the raiyats in the restoration of minor tanks. Though we are repeatedly representing that this work of minor tank restoration may be undertaken regularly, nothing seems to have been done. Some petitions have not been disposed of even after 5, 6 and ten years. I have got a case of my own. It is nearly six years since I urged for the restoration of a tank, but no reply has been given till now. I have been paying a *kandayam* of Rs. 240 and Government will get a revenue of Rs. 420 if the tank is restored. By this sort of delay, not only the raiyat is put into trouble, but Government also will have to lose revenue. I beg to place before Government three of my suggestions for generous consideration :—

(1) The first is that a rule may be framed to the effect that each such petition should be disposed of in a fixed time, say in about 10 or 20 days.

(2) The second is that the work of restoration must be undertaken whether the people pay contribution or not, the amount of contribution being recovered from the raiyats in about 3 or 4 years' time, a reasonable rate of interest being charged for the money thus invested.

(3) Thirdly, Restoration of some tanks is undertaken by the Revenue Department and others of above Rs. 2,500 by the Public Works Department. By whatever department the work is undertaken, it is necessary to specify the time within which the work has to be completed.

As minor tanks work is mud-work, the completion of it should not be delayed in the middle. I know a few cases where they begin work and never complete it for years, thus allowing the tank to go to its former condition, and money spent by Government will be a sheer waste.

I also suggest that this restoration work may be taken up regularly according to a definite programme and I beg that Government will see that at least a few taluks in each district are taken up every year.

Some of the members of this Assembly were of opinion that there was no necessity for a Sanitary Commissioner. But in my opinion, protection, sanitation, justice and education are essential for the welfare of the general public. The pay given to the Sanitary Commissioner is not after all much.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Government have decided not to abolish this post.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—Out of the amount provided for drinking water wells in the Bangalore District, only a sum of Rs. 1,600 is remaining. In this year's budget, nothing is shown. Representations are received from taluks that these works had to be undertaken, but as no provision has been made, we do not know what to do. A provision of Rs. 10,000 may be made under this head as also some provision for village improvement works.

DEWAN.—Nothing can be provided for the maintenance of village improvement works.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—I am not asking for the maintenance charges of these works but my prayer is that some provision may be made under this head for undertaking emergency work such as construction of a new road or bridge, etc.

More improvements are needed to the Bangalore City than the Mysore City. In Mysore, improvement work is almost coming to completion, while there is lot of work to be done at Bangalore, such as completion of the new market, etc., which is an urgent necessity. Some more provision should be made for improvement.

In the Cantonment, the Municipal Engineer as well as the Health Officer get a pay of Rs. 1,200 each, while our Engineers are not so paid and one Engineer cannot look after all the works in the city, considering the distance between the present extensions.

The appointments of the Superintending Engineers and their staff are superfluous and may be abolished.

DEWAN.—The scheme for the re-organization of the Public Works Department is engaging the attention of Government.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—The Police Department has been reorganized and this has been done in the best interests of the public. A provision of Rs. 15,76,000 has been made. Almost every department has committees appointed. Even the Lunatic Asylum has got a committee. For some time past, we have been requesting Government to form a committee to look after lock-ups. When Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar was the Inspector-General of Police, Government said that the formation of a committee for lock-ups was not possible. The question may be reconsidered.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Do you refer to the Magistrate lock-up or Police lock-up? If it is for the Magistrate lock-up, we will have no objection to the formation of a committee.

MR. USMAN KHAN.—In the Madras Presidency, there are Magistrate Courts with lock-ups situated therein. If any investigation is to be conducted, the prisoners are handed over to the Police during days and they are remanded to the lock-ups during nights. Here a prisoner has to remain from 8 to 10 days and even 20 days in the custody of the police before he is sent to the Jail. The practice that exists in the Madras Presidency may be brought into force here also. We are not asking any power of enquiry but merely a committee to see what goes on in lock-ups.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—It is feared that the formation of such committees will not lead to any good. However, some orders have been passed in British India some time back. We will study the system there and then consider the question.

27. MR. SHANTAPPA SETTY.—

The valuable timber of malnad parts is not properly collected in depots and sold. Timber is collected in depots far away from roads and railway stations so much so that a lot of it remains unsold and deteriorates in value. An estimate should be prepared beforehand of the quantity and quality of timber that may be sold in each depot and only such and so much should be stored in depots. People say that one cause for the failure of rains is the destruction of these trees. The officers of the department should be careful to cut only so much as is necessary and not more. Some rules for the systematic cutting of trees should be framed.

28. MR. BANUMIAH.—

While Mr. T. G. Lakshman Rao was in charge of the Trust Board, work was being done regularly and systematically. There was not a Mohalla that was not inspected by him once in every week. At present, there are three officers here in Mysore and no inspection work is done. When I represented to Government last year, I was told that this question would be considered, but nothing has yet been done. It would be better if the Municipality and the Trust Board are amalgamated and placed under one officer. There are two Engineers for this city, one for the Trust Board and the other for the Municipality and nothing seems to have been done by them. Several important works are not done. Only unnecessary works recommended by influential people are done. Our resolutions are in one way and the action taken is in another way. In all these ways, money is being wasted for no good purpose.

29. MR. MANJAYYA.—

There is no justification for the imposition of the Education Cess on the ryot population.

There is no hospital or midwife in Hirisave and people are put to enormous difficulties for want of medical aid. This was represented to Mr. Banerji and he promised to pass early orders. The nearest hospital is 14 to 24 miles distant. Regarding water also, there is much difficulty. The water that is stored in our tank which is a major tank is not sufficient for one crop. The difficulties of drinking water supply are also great. There is a small well which the Engineering Department want to close. The Dewan has inspected these places and knows our difficulties. There is a school in the place for which no suitable master is sent as the old master has been sent on promotion. I pray that something may be done to remove our difficulties.

DEWAN.—All these will be enquired into.

30. MR. HONNIAH HEGGADE:—

No attempt is made to remove the silt from tanks, thereby allowing the tanks to be in the same condition as before. Hence there is no way to store more water in them. This kind of work benefits neither the people nor the Government but is merely a waste of money.

DEWAN.—This was tried and found impracticable.

OFFG. FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Even if money is spent on silt clearance, there will be no use. If you can say in what tanks removal of silt is possible and would be advantageous, the Engineering Department will do their best in the matter.

MR. HONNIAH HEGGADE.—Repeated representations have already been made for the restoration of Seeklammanakere tank. A contribution has also been made for this purpose. We have been waiting for these three years for some Engineer to turn up that side but no signs of any one turning up till now. Every time we represent, we are told that the officers of the Public Works Department would inspect the tank. Last year, I represented in this Assembly that a concession may be shown to the *malnad* people in regard to Irrigation cess, but nothing has been done.

DEWAN.—It is not possible to show this concession, as no distinction can be made between *Malnad* and *Maidan*.

31. Mr. RAZA ALI SAB.—

Contribution was recovered about nine years ago for the restoration of the Tatanahalli major tank in the Hunsur Taluk. No action has been taken in the matter. The assessment also is being recovered, thus putting the people into much difficulty. Some of us had to borrow money with heavy interest for paying the contribution.

DEWAN.—Enquiries will be made and matters set right.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—Government have been receiving enormous revenue from the Excise Department. The evils of drink need no mention. Many families have been ruined by the practice. With the object of discouraging the use of drinks, Government some time back reduced the strength of liquors. But this had a contrary effect. People who drink for 4 annas had to drink for 8 annas. The quantity of drink has been increased. Though there is much revenue to the Government, its object has failed, while it has in no way benefited the poor people. Nothing in return is done to the people from whom 75 lakhs of revenue is received in the shape of Excise revenue.

The only way of doing them some good is to educate them. Hence I propose that all the revenue that is received from Excise may be utilised for educational purposes. Education alone can bring these people to their senses and wean them from the evil effects of drink.

DEWAN.—The income of the Educational Department is only a lakh and odd, while the expenditure is nearly 50 lakhs. The excise revenue forms part of the revenue which has been used for educational purposes.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—Though there are Sanitary Inspectors in all the taluks, they are not doing sanitary work. They are Sanitary Inspectors only in name. There were no Sanitary Inspectors formerly.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—This has come to the notice of Government and they have passed orders that they should not be used for other than sanitary work. Orders are under issue placing the Sanitary Inspectors under Taluk Boards.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—The work of preparing estimates and construction of buildings may be left to the Public Works Department. The work that is done by Tank Inspectors can easily be looked after by the Public Works Department. An independent Tank Inspector is not necessary. If the minor tanks work is transferred to the Public Works Department, there will be work for the Sub-Overseer or Overseer in each Taluk.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The question is under the consideration of Government.

MR. NARAYANA SETTY.—At present, it is hard to get cooly labour and it would be a great boon if Government consider the question of supplying motor tractors at cheap rate for the purpose of cultivation. When I represented last year about the difficulty of obtaining labour, Government said that a motor tractor could be tried in one or two places and after it is found useful, it might be introduced in other places.

DEWAN.—One is working in the Chitaldrug District and it is to be seen how it works there.

MR. NARAYANA SETTY.—The cost of bullocks has gone up. Arrangements may be made to supply machinery at cheap rates. There is great necessity for labour-saving machinery costing less than Rs. 1,000.

Wherever we go, we see casurina plantations. They say that in places where these plantations exist, no water will be available for wells which may be dug and they do not help the soil in any way to become better. These plantations have destroyed all water sources. The leaves of casurina plants are small and they do not attract rain. They do not even retain moisture. These plantations are a great loss to the people while they benefit only the man who plants them.

Regarding the restoration of minor tanks, Government sometimes say that they can do nothing if people do not come forward. The only reason why people do not come forward to pay contribution is not that they do not want the tanks restored but they are too poor to pay contribution. Government may undertake the work of restoration according to some set programme and the cost recovered in 8 or 10 years with a reasonable rate of interest. More provision may be made in the Budget for this work.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—The food control should not have been abolished. It must again be brought into force. The one cause for this normal rise in the price of food grains is the enforcement of food control.

In Mysore, there are not many places where mulberry is grown. Sericulture is a very lucrative industry. In this year's Economic Conference, it was said that an agriculturist works only for a portion of the year and for the rest of the year, he is idle and some subsidiary industry should be found for him. Sericulture is a very good subsidiary industry. I have used disease free eggs on my Farm and the result has been very good. I may say that, for every acre of land under sericulture, the income will be Rs. 500. Some member suggested that there is no necessity for the existence of a separate department of Sericulture. In view of the enormous benefits that are derived by the people who take up this industry, Government will do well to encourage this industry as far as possible and on a larger scale. Hence I pray that more provision may be made in the budget under this head.

As accommodation is not sufficient for school boys in the Malur Anglo-Vernacular School, some classes are held in a mud-roofed building and the children studying there are unhealthy. Provision may also be made for the construction of a school building in this place.

I have been repeatedly representing to Government the need for the establishment of a Town Police Station for the Malur town. It is very necessary to strengthen the police at this place in order to put down crime effectively. There was a theft in the Amildar's house itself some time ago. There are only 11 constables. The number is small. The Inspector-General of Police has inspected the place and I hear he has also recommended to Government. Some provision should be made in the budget for the construction of a Police Station at Malur.

MR. RANGAIYA.—I am not in favour of the suggestion of utilising the excise revenue for educational purposes. It is 76 lakhs this year and if it decreases to 45 lakhs next year, the grant for education will be small. What Government are doing now is all right. At present, a Special Magistrate is appointed for three taluks, and this procedure has been causing lot of trouble to litigants. I pray that Special Magistrates may be appointed in all taluks. The Amildar may be authorised to receive criminal petitions and send them to the Magistrates for action or they may be asked to tour in each taluk for at least 15 days. While the powers of a Magistrate were vested in the Amildar, there were many advantages. The transfer of these powers has only helped the Lawyers but not the people. It must

only be at their request that the old system which was advantageous has been changed.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—This question was discussed last year and found to be impractical. There will not be work for a Magistrate in each taluk.

MR. RANGAIYA.—An Engineering Contractors' Conference may be held as formerly so that the representations of all the contractors may be placed before them. The lands taken away from Amrit Mahal Kaval may be divided into small plots of 10 acres and given to the raiyats.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—This is the intention of Government. When *kavals* are given out for cultivation, the raiyats will be informed.

32. MR. CHANNAPPA.—

Provision has not been made in the budget for the improvement of Yedatore town. If the Cauvery Dam is raised a little higher, the whole town will be submerged and this provision is very necessary.

DEWAN.—This will be enquired into.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Sites have been granted. Are the people willing to shift to the new locality?

MR. CHANNAPPA.—People are quite willing to build houses there and I pray that Government may consider the request.

A provision of Rs. 67,000 which is now made for the construction of the Chamaraja right channel is not sufficient, as there is yet enormous work to be carried out. Some tunnels are to be built, *nalas* are to be dug and much work is in arrears. Even for dry land, contribution is being taken. Some had to borrow money paying interest at the rate 24 and 25 per cent to pay the contribution amount while they are not benefited by the work not being completed.

DEWAN.—Arrangements have been made to complete this work in the coming year. Till water is given, no contribution will be levied.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—Wherever there is no supply of water, contribution is not levied. If any such cases are brought to the notice of the department, action will be taken.

MR. CHANNAPPA.—Out of the provision made for educational purposes, a portion may be set apart entirely for village schools. For want of these village schools, much ignorance is prevailing among the raiyat population.

The question of providing new places to the Patels and Shanbhogs whose villages have been submerged may be taken into consideration as also the raising of the *potgi* of these village officers in the canal areas where the collection work has considerably increased owing to the extension of channels.

DEWAN.—The question will be enquired into.

MR. LINGEGOWDA.—On account of the delay in completing the Haralukatte right channels, the raiyats are put to much trouble. Orders may be issued to have the work completed expeditiously and only dry assessment may be recovered from the raiyats till the work is completed. In some places, crop compensation has not been paid for the past 4 years.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—Wherever water is not supplied, wet assessment is not imposed. When water is supplied and if the lands are not made fit for cultivation, Government cannot help. If there are any cases of non-payment of compensation, they may be brought to the notice of the department, when they will enquire into the matter.

MR. HUTCHUVEERA GOWDA.—What work the Agricultural Department is doing is well known to Government. There is an increased provision of Rs. 11,684 this year. Some retrenchment in the department seems necessary. Likewise, there is an increased provision of Rs. 12,781 under the Engineering Department. Much unnecessary expenditure is also incurred in the Irrigation Department which is not of much use to the ryots. Some retrenchments should be effected in these departments. As the Economic Conference work is transferred to the District Boards, some retrenchment should be possible under this head also. When these retrenchments are made, the cesses and taxes which fall so heavily on the ryots will be considerably reduced. We do not know what work the Geological Department is now doing.

As ragards the appointment of Special Magistrates, the old system was better. Their appointment has involved considerable additional expense to Government. Their appointments may be abolished. When the magisterial power is removed, there is no use of an Amildar. The present system is only advantageous to the lawyers. In short departments may be reduced, retrenchments made under establishments and the cesses and taxes reduced.

33. MR. ANJANEYA SETTY.—

There are about a thousand school-going children in Mulbagal. No provision has been made for the construction of a school. If it is not possible to construct a school just now, the Chattram which is situated in the centre of the town will be made available for holding classes till the new school is constructed.

DEWAN.—There has been some delay in starting this work. Some provision has been made in the new budget.

MR. ANJANEYA SETTY.—We have been repeatedly praying for the opening of a Telegraph Office at this place. There is no railway connection and the people are put to much difficulty. We are prepared to execute *mutchalikas* and to deposit the necessary amount. As the people are paying railway cess, some arrangement for the service of a Motor bus may be made.

The lands situated in the centre of the town may be ordered to be included in the Municipality. Provision may also be made to dig more wells and also for the establishment of town police for the place.

DEWAN.—The Municipality may consider the question about inclusion of land and send up a notification to Government. Government cannot do anything in the matter. It is not possible to consider the other requests just at present.

MR. KALAPPA.—Though it is nearly a year since the amount of Rs. 1,000 has been ordered to be given to the Panchama school, we have not got the amount, though *mutchalikas* have already been taken.

DEWAN.—This will be enquired into.

34. MR. GUBBIAH.—

A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the Budget for water works, but I am not sure whether any provision out of this will be made to minor municipalities.

DEWAN.—This amount is specially intended for in-complete works.

MR. GUBBIAH.—People in villages suffer much for want of drinking water. Some assistance should be given to places like Anekal.

OFFG. SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Under sanitary improvements, a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been provided and if any minor municipality requires any help for such works, some funds may be made available out of this amount.

MR. GUBBIAH.—A sum of As. 30,000 is provided for Sanskrit education. Other communities are not allowed to study in any of the Sanskrit colleges. This distinction may be removed and permission accorded to others also to join such Colleges.

DEWAN.—The report of the Committee is awaited.

MR. RASUL KHAN.—

I had sent a subject to the District Board that there should be an equal number of officers—both Brahmin and non-Brahmin in each district headquarter town. But this subject seems to have been omitted from the list of subjects to be discussed in the Representative Assembly. My object was that there would be very little disturbance during various festivities if a fair proportion of officers of the various communities are appointed as they would use their discretion on such occasions.

MR. NARAYANA SETTY.—

In the Muzrai Department budget, for the up-keep of temples, only Rs. 19,700 has been allotted for expenditure; whereas the receipts, amount to Rs. 3,24,000. Harihar is on the border of the Bombay Presidency and it is frequented by many visitors at all seasons. Further, there is an ancient and famous temple to which

many pilgrims pay a visit. On one occasion, there was some dispute in regard to a car procession on a festival day owing to lack of funds. Mr. Gokuldas who happened to be there on that occasion very generously contributed Rs. 300 towards the procession. I therefore request that, in order to avoid such unforeseen contingencies, some more provision may be allotted for this purpose. I would also request that the Municipal garden which is in a very bad condition may kindly be handed over to me so that I may make arrangements for growing *thulasi*, etc., for being used by pilgrims during festival seasons.

With regard to the second loan to be floated this year, my humble suggestion is that we should as far as possible try to minimise our expenditure so that we may not run into debt. During the time of His Highness the late Maharaja Chamaraja Wodeyar Bahadur, he never permitted a loan being floated though money was badly required for some urgent works. He thought over the matter for abount six years before making up his mind to take a loan of only Rs. 20 lakhs. We should therefore follow his example and avoid running into debt as far as possible.

Income-tax appeals have to be preferred within a month. This period is very short for taking legal advice, etc. The period may be extended to three months.

DEWAN:—The matter is noted for consideration.

35. MR. THIRUMALAGIRI GOWDA.—

A hospital may be provided at Hirisave as there is no hospital within a radius of 20 miles.

The road from Nonavinakere-Tiptur may be repaired and made fit for traffic to facilitate cocoanut trade.

During the recent visit of His Highness the Maharaja, a temporary motor road was constructed which is now in disrepair. As the District Board has very little money and cannot possibly allot any money for this purpose from its funds, I request that the work may be carried out from Provincial Funds.

36. MR. MARALU SIDDAPPA.—

We have contributed about Rs. 3,000 towards minor tanks. The tank by name Kengettekere is in a very bad condition and the Deputy Commissioner does not seem to have taken any action about its repair. Government may kindly issue necessary instructions in the matter.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—As you have not referred the matter to the Deputy Commissioner, you may do so now. I shall take necessary further action on receipt of the Deputy Commissioner's report.

37. MR. SETVAJI RAO.—

It is learnt that the Nanjangud-Bhavani railway line has been stopped owing to lack of funds. As the line is very profitable on account of good traffic, I request that Government will see their way to allot sufficient funds for completing the line.

DEWAN.—Government have carefully considered the situation and the work has been suspended for the present owing to financial stress.